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Singapore Reaction To Freezing Orders

Full Implementation
Of Decision Urged

By HAROLD GUARD
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SINGAPORE, July 29 (UP).—Although the Far Eastern situation is again providing material for world-wide forecasts regarding Japan's next move southwards, there is virtually no change in the local outlook, except increased evidence of greater preparedness and a grimmer determination to hold the entire peninsula should an attack ever take place—which the large majority consider an improbability—plus the voicing of the urgency for a strong and still stronger retaliation against any additional Japanese move.

There are definitely no litters in any section of the population—only some disappointment over indications that the Anglo-American chastisement may be applied with an over-light hand.

Want Drastic Action

The British and Chinese press are urging the most stringent application of Anglo-American retaliatory plans, guarding against any advantage being taken of any exceptions to the rule of severing trade relations with Japan.

The "Strait Times" contended that the democracies must cut off the trade relations with Japan just as completely as with Germany, while some informed circles said that the reports such as Washington's prompt clearance of Japanese ships and London's indications that the restrictions would be lightly applied, show that there are too many loopholes to back Page, Column 5

THAILAND POLICY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BANGKOK, July 29 (UP).—A Government communiqué states that Thai's foreign policy is firstly, to maintain equal friendship with all nations.

Secondly, it is not receiving any military or economic pressure from any foreign Power.

Thirdly, it is not a bit worried by military aggression from any foreign Power.

Fourthly, to do all possible to preserve its own peace and not to participate in any dispute abroad.

Fifthly, it will trade with all nations.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd, & Freezing Order

Attention has been drawn to the fact that the firm referred to in the Japanese Government's freezing order is Lane Crawford and Company of Kobe.

This concern was originally a branch of the old private company here in Hongkong which established branches in Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe during the period 1880 to 1905.

These branches were sold to other interests many years ago and have now no connection with Messrs Lane, Crawford, Ltd., of Hongkong.

Franco-Japanese Pact Terms Now Published

TOKYO, July 29 (Reuter).—The Franco-Japanese Protocol providing for a joint defence of Indo-China recognises that a threat to Indo-China would endanger Japan and East Asia and renews earlier pledges to respect Indo-China sovereignty and to refrain from anti-Japanese involvements.

Both parties therupon agree, firstly, a mutual promise of military co-operation in the joint defence of Indo-China; secondly, special arrangements for such co-operation; and thirdly, these stipulations are valid only "so long as the situation which motivated their adoption exists."

Troops Move In

SAGONG, July 29 (Reuter).—Japanese troops of occupation have begun to install themselves at Camranh Bay.

MOSCOW CLAIMS RUSSIAN VICTORY AFTER BATTLE LASTING THROUGHOUT DAY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MOSCOW, July 29 (UP).—FURTHER RUSSIAN VICTORIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT ARE CLAIMED IN OFFICIAL REPORTS RELEASED TO-DAY. IN ONE ENGAGEMENT 100 TRUCKS, QUANTITIES OF MACHINE-GUNS AND ANTI-TANK GUNS WERE CAPTURED. THIS ENGAGEMENT OCCURRED WHEN A NAZI MOTORISED AND MECHANISED REGIMENT ATTEMPTED TO BREAK THE RUSSIAN LINES TO JOIN NAZI TANK COLUMNS WHICH HAD ALREADY PENETRATED SOME WAY INTO THE SOVIET LINES.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES REPEATEDLY ENCIRCLED AND WIPED OUT THE NAZIS IN A BATTLE WHICH LASTED ALL DAY.

Destructive Air Raids By R.A.F.

CAIRO, July 29 (Reuter).—To-night's R.A.F. Middle East communique states: "Highly successful attacks were carried out yesterday by R.A.F. aircraft on enemy aerodromes in the island of Sicily. Thirty-four enemy aircraft of various types were destroyed.

BRITISH & FINNS MAY BE AT WAR

London Dilemma

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, July 29 (UP).—It is understood that the Government is considering whether or not a state of war exists between Britain and Finland as a result of Finland's more pronounced co-belligerency which was re-emphasised last Monday by the Finnish Government's rupture of diplomatic relations with Britain.

It is authoritatively stated that the Finns took the first step. Largely as a result of the long and intimate friendship with Finland, Britain refrained from severing relations despite the similarity of Finland's position with that of Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary where Britain took the initiative.

"The British Government views Finland's move with regret because it obviously aligns Finland more deliberately as a co-belligerent of Germany."

Finnish Explanation

HELSINKI, July 29 (Reuter).—According to the Finnish Foreign Office, when the Finnish aide memoir was handed yesterday to the British Minister Mr Verkerke, the Finnish Minister, Dr Witting, further intimated that as the result of the total blockade imposed on Finland's foreign trade since June, normal diplomatic conditions between Finland and Britain had actually been suspended.

Conditions had compelled Finland to join Germany as a co-belligerent while Britain had concluded a military alliance with Russia. In view of these facts, normal diplomatic relations had been suspended.

TURN to Back Page, Column 5

"Many others were damaged and a number of casualties were inflicted on aerodrome personnel during these operations which were carried out by our aircraft without loss to themselves.

"At Catania, four Macchi-200, six S-79 and one Junkers-52 were destroyed. Several Macchi fighters and trainer biplanes were also damaged. At Syracuse, seven Cant Z-501 (flying boats) were destroyed and a number of the same type were damaged.

"At Marsala, on the western extremity of the island, seven Cant Z-501 were destroyed and a number of others were damaged. At Borizzo landing ground near Trapani, nine S-79 were destroyed and about 25 of the landing ground staff were killed by the attack.

"R.A.F. bombers attacked a loaded schooner in the Central Mediterranean yesterday and left it in a sinking condition.

"Heavy bombers again attacked Benghazi during the night of July 27-28. Bombs were dropped from a low altitude and caused fires and explosions on the mole.

"From all these operations our aircraft returned safely."

Cairo Air Alarm

CAIRO, July 29 (Reuter).—Air alarms were sounded in Cairo and most of the Delta provinces in the early hours of this morning, states an official communique.

Cairo's anti-aircraft defences were in action. Three bombs fell in one of the provinces and in the desert, but there were no casualties or damage.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY BOMBED

In Chungking Raid

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CHUNGKING, July 29 (UP).

Two very large bombs hit the compound of the Soviet Embassy to-day, straddling the main building which was shaken loose of all plaster which formed a rubble stream, but the building is still intact.

The bombs half destroyed the adjacent smaller Soviet Embassy office building. The Embassy is one of the most prominent hill-top buildings in Chungking and had not been previously hit.

One bomb landed 100 yards from the British Ambassador's residence but no damage was done. A few bricks and debris from a nearby bomb landed in the British Embassy compound but there was little damage.

Augmented Services

NEW YORK, July 29 (UP).—The Pan-American Airways to-day announced that it is opening a new service on August 10 between California and Hawaii to meet the increasing demands.

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that the Russian air fleet staged a new surprise attack on the oil refineries at Ploesti in Rumania, starting large fires and bringing down two German fighters.

It is reported that 12 Messerschmidts and seven Junkers were brought down over Moscow.

The Soviet fliers, Lieut Bostchenko is credited with sinking a German submarine from the air.

Moscow to-day was raided for the sixth time, but the attack appeared to be less extensive and no more successful than its predecessors.

Muscovites are already accustomed to the raids and relatively few of them took to the shelters. Many watched the raiders from windows and roof-tops.

Early this morning, thousands of people streamed to one of the squares to view a trophy Junkers 88 which was shot down near Moscow.

Stubborn Fighting

MOSCOW, July 29 (Reuter).—A Soviet communique states that there is stubborn fighting in the directions of Novorzhensk, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir. Fighting is particularly heavy in the Smolensk direction where Soviet troops dislodged enemy units as the result of a counter-attack.

On the remaining sectors, there is little activity.

Seventy-four German planes were brought down during July 27 and 28.

Nazi Change Tactics

ZURICH, July 29 (Reuter).—Latest German statements show that they have given up the intention of pushing directly to Moscow and of advancing deep into Russia, and are trying to effect tactical success within the general "turn-moll" says the "National Zeitung."

"This does not correspond with the expectation raised at the beginning of the war after the relatively easy capture of the Russian frontier areas.

"With their communications stretching over hundreds of kilometres, continuously threatened by systematic enemy guerrilla action, interrupted at a dozen places and bombarded by a still active enemy air force, the Germans' problem is to maintain coherence between their advanced posts and bases," the newspaper continues.

"That means a great loss of time. Delay is of great advantage to Britain in putting the last touches to the island's defences and in carrying out air attacks against the German armament industry," it concludes.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten" says that German experts are hoping that fighting on the eastern front, like the Somme and Alsace battle of the last war, will end with a sudden enemy collapse, but he adds, these experts admit that the comparison is limited, because Soviet Russia, unlike France "still disposes of enormously great and intact reserves."

LATEST

See Back Page For
Further Late News

Our Fighting Premier Promises Staying Power To Win The War

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Continuing his statement in the House of Commons to-day, Mr Winston Churchill dealt with the situation in the filling factories. He said that the position was not as it was in the last war when there had to be an intense effort to feed the guns from day to day. We were piling up satisfactory reserves with no immediate outflow.

ANGLO-U. S. BLACK LIST

Striking Co-operation

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).

Asked to what extent progress was made as between Britain and the United States in producing a black list of traders, Mr Hugh Dalton, Minister for Economic Warfare, said in the House of Commons to-day that the United States had issued a list of 1,834 persons in Latin America.

The majority of these also appeared in the British statutory list.

Mr Dalton said that he was consulting the United States Government on co-ordination of the two lists.

House Cheers

Cheers greeted Mr Dalton when he added: "This new departure will be of the greatest value to us in waging economic warfare and I am sure the House will join with me in welcoming this striking act of American co-operation."

Mr Dalton replied in the affirmative when asked if consideration was now being given to the question of Japanese enemy trade.

Alex Threat

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP).—Mr Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, in an informal statement at a press conference said that recent events had demonstrated that the Axis Powers were attempting to disturb the peace of the western hemisphere, and "to extend their disruptive control over the affairs of the American republics."

Mr Welles said that President Roosevelt's July 17 blacklist was "but another step in blocking the efforts of those who have sinister designs on the Americas." He revealed the deletion of 43 firms from the blacklist and the addition of a dozen others to it.

Mr Welles' charge followed a conference with President Roosevelt to whom he reported on the international situation, particularly the Far East.

President Roosevelt also discussed the Far East with his "big four" Congressional lieutenants, Vice-President Wallace, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Speaker Rayburn of the House of Representatives, and Congressman John W. McCormack, of the House Ways & Means Committee.

Coming to the more general charge of slackness and inefficiency in factories voiced in the recent debate, Mr Churchill quoted Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, who said that Britain was only working up to 75 per cent. of its possible efficiency.

This sentence, said Mr Churchill, had been wrested from its content. It was serious when it was broadcast apart from its context. He had to think of its effect in Australia where Party policies were pursued with robust detachment.

Australian troops were bearing with great distinction much of the brunt of fighting in the Middle East and it must have been very painful to Australia to be told that Britain was only making a three-quarter effort to put the proper weapons in their hands.

In America, such a statement was meat and drink to the isolationists. Americans were asked to pay higher taxes, to give up food, to alter their daily lives, to reduce their holidays and to go without the pleasures of all kinds in order to help Britain, and they were deeply disturbed when they were told, on what seemed to them to be a high British authority, that Britain was only making a three-quarter effort to help herself. What was important was whether this statement was true.

Two questions arose: whether it was true, and whether it was a TURN to Back Page, Column 3

Japanese Assurances To Russia

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, July 29 (UP).

Official non-British sources to-day received a diplomatic report stating that the Soviet Government had sounded out Japan regarding the affirmation by the new Foreign Minister, Admiral Toyoda that Japan would remain neutral in the Russo-German war.

The report is not yet confirmed elsewhere but it said that Japan had indicated her willingness to give such assurance provided, firstly, that Vladivostok be demilitarized and secondly, in return for certain Soviet assurances regarding the movement of armed forces in the Far East.

AMERICAN WARSHIP'S ACTION

Drops Depth Charges

WASHINGTON, July 29

(Reuter).—The Senate Naval Committee report released to-day made a dramatic revelation. It quoted the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, as testifying that the captain of a United States destroyer dropped three depth charges off the coast of Greenland believing that he was in possible danger of attack from a submarine.

The Committee's report recommended that no further investigation be made of newspaper reports, of "shootings" by American naval units in the Atlantic and the conveying of British merchantmen.

"One United States destroyer operating off Greenland heard the s.s. of a submarine and proceeded to the location and picked up sixty survivors of the steamer."

Colonel Knox continued, "While engaged in this act of mercy the operator at the listening equipment thought he heard a submerged submarine. The captain immediately turned towards the direction indicated and dropped three depth charges."

Self Preservation

"In doing this he very prudently exercised the right of self preservation for had there been a submarine there his destroyer might have been sunk. There was no other evidence that a submarine was there and it is quite possible that no submarine was there. The listening equipment might have been received from a whale or a large fish or a cold current instead of a submarine—something which is frequently experienced. None of them knew whether there was a submarine there or not but the man in command did what any man would do on the verge of an attack by a submarine. He would do it in self defence."

PRICE CONTROL LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt (to-morrow) will ask Congress to agree to price control legislation, according to Congressional leaders after a conference with the President to-day.



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Vol. X nos. 3 and 4. Price \$4
(postage extra). Now on sale at
South China Morning Post Ltd.

MARKET STALLS

System May Be Altered

An item on the agenda of the Urban Council meeting, held yesterday, referred to the matter of letting market stalls, but no definite proposals were put forward, the question being set aside "for consideration and possible revision" by the Markets Select Committee of the Council.

Dr MacLeod, in moving "that the conditions under which Market Stalls are let by the Council contained in By-Law 6 under the heading 'Markets' under Ordinance No. 13 of 1935 be referred to a Committee of the Council for consideration and possible revision", said:

"Doubt has been expressed recently in several quarters regarding the possible effect on food prices of the present method of letting market stalls. As you know they are let by sealed tender and some of the rents appear to be very high. Items vary as follows:—Beef stalls, \$30 to \$304 per month; Pork stalls, \$30 to \$174 per month; Vegetable stalls, \$1 to \$68 per month. It has been suggested that a more satisfactory system of letting might be devised, but I am not putting forward any proposals to-day as I feel the matter is one which should be considered by the Markets Select Committee of the Council in the first instance."

The Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, has left the Colony for Shanghai, to sit on the Full Court of Appeal.

The Hongkong Telegraph Eleventh Annual Amateur Photographic Competition

June—September, 1941.
Two Silver Trophies Awarded by ILFORD LTD.

For the best and second-best entries.
Three Silver Trophies Awarded by EASTMAN KODAK CO.

First Prizes in each of the three Sections.

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

SECTION ONE

Interior scenes, Table Top and Still Life Studies.
(Excluding portraits, plants and flowers).

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

SECTION TWO

Portraits.
1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

SECTION THREE

Plants and Flowers.
1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$50. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

RULES

- The following Rules will govern the Competition.
- The Competition is open to all photographers.
- The entries awarded the Ilford Trophies for the best and second-best pictures in the Competition, will not be entitled to any other prizes.
- The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.
- The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been taken elsewhere, or in other Competitions are ineligible.
- No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
- All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted on cardboard.
- No pictures to be entered in more than one Section.
- Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes:—10x12, 10x20.
- No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- The decision of the Judges shall be final.
- At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.
- The use of aliases is strictly forbidden.

ENTRY FORM

NAME
SECTION
ADDRESS

Please use block letters and paste one of these forms on back of each Entry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—
The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.
The Inspector, 40, Polkadam Road, 1st floor.
The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd floor.
The Inspector, 12 Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.
The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.
The informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1910

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:—
South China Morning Post
China and Macao
10 cents per copy
British Empire and Foreign
25 cents per copy
The Hongkong Telegraph
China and Macao
10 cents per copy
British and Foreign
20 cents per copy
25 cents Saturdays.

DONATIONS TO CAUSES

Bomber Fund Support

The tenth donation (\$20.50) from all ranks "B" Squadron, 1st Battalion, The Buffs, and a sixth donation (\$113) from the Hongkong Electric Recreation Club, Swimming, Golf and Tennis, and a sixth donation of \$75 from the Hongkong Cricket Club, and several "recurring" donations brought the total of the Bomber Fund to \$243,917.54. The following is the list as at 4 p.m.:
Miss Helen Yu (in memory of) \$5
Mr and Mrs H. E. F. (third donation) 75
Petrov Trading Co. Ltd. 10
Hongkong Electric Recreation Club (Swimming, Golf and Tennis) 113
"N. M." (monthly donation) 10
"N. M.C." 10
Craggenpower Cricket Club (sixth donation) 75
"N. 184 Darts" 75
Danah Fund, Ltd. 75
All ranks "B" Squadron, 1st Battalion, The Buffs (sixth donation) 113
Mr and Mrs A. W. de Souza, \$5
The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Emergency Fund:—
The Society of St. Vincent de Paul in memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macdonald. \$5
Mr and Mrs E. A. Cometto, \$5.
ST VINCENT DE PAUL

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donations to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul:—
In memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macdonald—Dr E. L. de Souza, \$1.
In memory of the late Mrs E. L. de Souza—Mrs. and Miss W. Loureiro, \$50.
Mr and Mrs A. W. de Souza, \$5.
The Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge receipt of the following donations in memory of the late Mrs E. L. de Souza:—
Mr and Mrs Leo D'Almeida e Castro, \$5.
Mr and Mrs J. M. Graca, \$5.
Mr and Mrs Bernardo de Souza, \$5.
S.P.C.A.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—
June, \$25.
In memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macdonald—Dr E. L. de Souza, \$1.
In memory of the late Mrs E. L. de Souza—Mrs. and Miss W. Loureiro, \$50.
Mr and Mrs A. W. de Souza, \$5.
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S.P.C.A.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the British War Organisation Fund in memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macdonald:—
Miss Judith, \$25.

DONATIONS WAITING
Donations for the following Organisations await collection at the office of the S. C. M. Post: Associação Portuguesa de Socorro aos Indios—Lionel May's Fund for the Relief of Air Victims; D.W.O.F.; Emergency Refugee Council; S.P.C.A.; New Territories Relief Association; St. Vincent de Paul; Chungshan Refugees; Little Sisters of the Poor; British Prisoners of War Fund; D.F.R.D.C.

Cheero Club Collection
In response to enquiries, the Cheero Club which is a collecting station for old and new newspapers, has forwarded the sum of \$349.17 up to date to the South China Morning Post War Fund.

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR
The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Little Sisters of the Poor in memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macdonald:—
Mr and Mrs K. Ashdowne, \$20.
D.W.O.F.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the British War Organisation Fund in memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macdonald:—
Miss Judith, \$25.

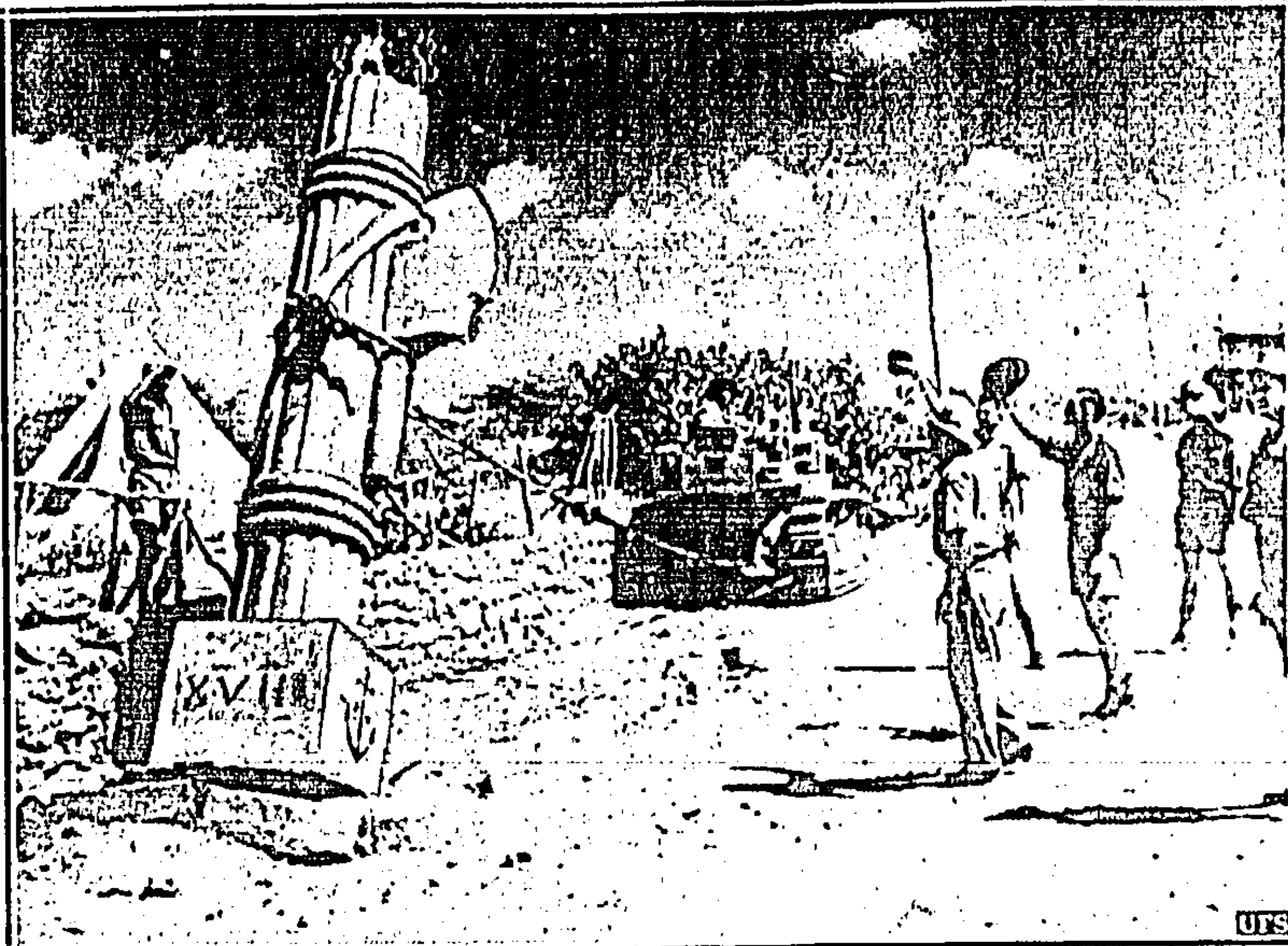
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FORMER TENANT DISPOSSESSED—Members of British Imperial Army cheer and give mock salutes as Italian ornamental sign is torn down with tractor, after British occupation of Kismayu, Italian Somaliland.

Sales of Vegetables At Economic Rates

The following are the minutes of the twelfth meeting of the Equitable Rice Sales Fund Committee, held at Medical Headquarters on Monday:

Present were the Rev. W. H. Alton, Mr E. L. Curtis, Mr F. W. Kendall, Mr C. N. Li, Mr C. C. Liao, Mr Tsai Po-tin, Mr Wong Quincey, the Rev. H. A. Wittenbach with the Hon. Dr P. S. Selwyn-Clarke in the Chair.

The minutes of the eleventh meeting held on July 21, which had been circulated, were taken as read and were approved and confirmed.

The kind offer from the Director of Public Works of the co-operation of the Architectural Department in the layout of the kitchen in the basement of Wanchai Market, to obviate any possible interference with the drainage system, was gratefully accepted. It was hoped that it would be possible to secure final approval from Government to inaugurate the service shortly.

Sale of Vegetables
Thanks to the energetic efforts of several members of the Committee, the purchase of vegetables in the Tin Long District and their subsequent sale in Mong Kok Market on July 20 had been successfully achieved. The amounts paid to the farmers (more than ten per centum above the usual rates) had ensured ample supplies of satisfactory quality, and the whole consignment had been disposed of to the consumer (mostly licensed hawkers and individual members of the public) at prices which compared favourably with vegetables of equal quality sold by dealers, and were about twenty per centum below market price. Although a loss was experienced in the first two days of sale, it was stressed that the operations were being conducted on a strictly economic basis, with two main ends in view; firstly, to encourage vegetable farming in the New Territories by offering higher prices to the farmer, and secondly, to secure supplies of vegetables for the consumer at prices more in keeping with his daily earnings.

The Chairman intimated that he had received a visit during the week from the officers of the Tsun Wan Farming Co-operative. This organisation had offered full co-operation with the Committee and it was decided to take advantage of this offer. It was worthy of record that a similar measure of co-operation could be anticipated from other groups of farmers too. There was an insistent demand by farmers for cheap fertiliser and it seems more than likely that yields of vegetables and rice crops will be greater if Government could see a way to implement the scheme worked out for the sale of matured and relatively innocuous nightsoil collected in the urban areas.

High Price of Rice
The Chairman informed the meeting that he had received further replies during the week from the Manager, Hongkong Government Rice Monopoly, which did not hold out much hope of a lowering in the price of rice. However, there were three factors which might be hoped to prove this viewpoint to be unduly pessimistic. Firstly the high freights might possibly be reduced; secondly, there was some possibility of exporters in Thailand and Burma being desirous of clearing stocks; and, thirdly, the Committee's submission to Government after the previous meeting regarding a Government subsidy would no doubt receive the careful consideration of Government.

The Committee were unanimous in offering to give all the help in their power to Government and the Rice Monopoly, should it be decided by Government to sanction the proposal to establish selling depots for the sale of undermilled or unmilled rice (red or brown) at subsidised rates to the poorer sections of the community.

It was the considered opinion of all members that the present period was "unique in the history of the Colony, and that the opportunity should not be lost of educating the general community to accustom itself to eating unmilled or undermilled rice (as in the case of the white-brown loaf of Great Britain in the Great War).

The Chairman mentioned that a survey of the tastes in regard to rice of middle-class Chinese families had been carried out recently by the Health Inspectorate under the auspices of the Hongkong Government Nutrition Research Committee. A total of 98 families had answered a questionnaire—170 had stated that they consumed red (or unmilled) rice and 812 said that they did not eat red and/or unpolished rice. The average monthly expenditure per family on red or unpolished rice by those consuming it was \$26.55.

Rice Mills
Further information had been obtained by the Committee in relation to the twelve rice mills in Hongkong. There were forty-three milling machines in existence. The average capacity per mill was 40 piculs of paddy per hour or 12,700 piculs in an eight-hour day, that is to say, 400,000 piculs per month. Current milling costs were about 12 to 13 cents per picul. The mills were mostly equipped for polishing only, but could be adapted for husking paddy within a month. These mills have suffered the loss of their business and have had to close down for some time.

It was resolved to communicate this information to Government and to recommend once again that the question of importing unhusked (paddy) or husked but unpolished rice should be given early consideration, the necessary permission being sought from the Governments of Burma and Thailand.

It was realised that the cost of transport might be about 25 per centum greater in the case of paddy but it was suggested that difficulties of considerable lessened, and Government could supply for sale to the general public rice of the required degree of milling, or undermilling. At the same time a valuable industrial unit in the Colony (the rice mills) would be preserved.

Cabled information which had just come into the hands of the Committee from Bangkok indicated that paddy was being quoted at HK\$5.65 per picul L.O.B. and unpolished whole rice of good quality at \$13.00 per picul L.O.B.

Grades of Rice
The Committee re-affirmed their views as to the desirability of reducing the number of grades of broken rice on sale in the Colony. No reply had been received to date from Government on the subject of the Committee's representations at the eleventh meeting, relating to the reduction in grades of broken rice when existing stocks were exhausted.

It was reported that 100 per centum unbroken white rice was obtainable from the Monopoly at present, but could be purchased at about \$10 to \$17 from New Territories supplies.

It was decided to visit rice retail shops and where occasion arose, to bring to the notice of the Monopoly instances of failure to display prices and grades or of supplying inferior grades at prices above the maxima fixed by the Controller of Food.

It was pointed out that the item relating to grades of rice in the minutes contained a mis-statement as to the cost of mixing grades by the Monopoly. The sum of 7 cents per picul was mentioned for mixing certain of the Monopoly's grades. It was understood that the actual sum paid by the Monopoly (apart from transport charges) is considerably higher—in fact, in the neighbourhood of 20 cents per picul.

Name of Committee
It had been suggested that the Equitable Rice Sales Fund Committee should cease to function or that it should be re-named.

After careful consideration, it was unanimously decided that the Committee should continue to function and that it should retain its present name.

Finally, the Committee remained as keenly interested as ever in the equitable sale of rice in the Colony at as low an economic price as possible, more especially to the poor. The Committee felt that they could continue to assist the community and the authorities in ensuring that the requirements of the law were being met.

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.45 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Sixth Talk by Fr Ryan On "Some British Poets"

Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 and 8.30-11.15 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s per second.

H. K. T.
12.15 p.m. A Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 A Concert by Film Theatre Orchestra.

- 1.00 Local Time Signal and Programme Summary.
- 1.02 Humorous and Vocal Variety.
- 1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press and Announcements.
- 1.45 Dance Music.
- 2.15 Close Down.
- 6.00 Indian Programme.
- 6.45 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.47 Excerpts from Grand Opera.

- "Die Meistersinger"—Overture (Wagner) ... London Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Gerog Szell; "Mignon"—Vocal Gems (Thomas); "Grand Opera Company with Orchestra; "The Walk to the Paradise Garden (Dellus) ... The New Symphony Orchestra; "Aida"—O Sides Gerulian (Verdi) ... Dusolina Glannini (Soprano) and Members of The Orchestra of La Scala, Milan; The Barber of Seville—Largo Al Facellari (Rossini) ... Riccardo Stracollari (Baritone) with Orchestra.

7.20 Brahms Symphony No. 3 in F Major.

William Mengelberg and his Concertgebouw Orchestra.

8.00 London—The News.

8.15 London—War Commentary.

8.25 London—Listening Post.

Examination of Points in "Daily German Propaganda."

9.30 Programme Summary.

8.32 Edward German—Three Dances from Nell Gwyn.

Country Dance—Pastoral Dance—Merrymakers' Dance—Jack Hylton and his Orchestra.

8.40 Studio—"Some British Poets"—No. 6 Years.

A Talk by Rev. Father T. Ryan, S.J.

9.00 Local Time Signal and Announcements.

9.02 Studio—"To-night We Present"—A Review of New Records.

9.45-10 News in French (On Short Wave Only).

9.45 Some Chopin Mazurkas and Etudes.

Mazurka in F Sharp Minor (Fis Moll) Op. 6 No. 1; Mazurka in C Sharp Minor (Cs Moll) Op. 6 No. 2.

Arthur Rubinstein (Piano); Grand Studies; Etude No. 10 in A Flat Major; Etude No. 12 in C Minor ("Revolutionary").

Kilenny (Piano); Mazurka in A Minor (A Moll) Op. 7 No. 2; Mazurka in E Major (E Dur) Op. 6 No. 3.

Arthur Rubinstein (Piano).

10.00 London—The News and News Commentary.

10.15 Guller Solos.

10.30 Lucienne Boyer (Vocal) in a Light French Programme.

Mimile's Valse; The Happy Whistler (Baptiste-Alexander) ... Biljou Accordeon Orchestra; Mon Ami Lo Vent—Chanson (J. Deletrre); Hans Across the Cable—Chanson; Lucienne Boyer (Guitar) (J. Colloze); La Campursita—Tango (G. H. M. Rodriguez) ... Jean Wiener and Clement Doucet (Piano Duo); I Found A Bit of Paris in the Heart of Old New York (From Continental Varieties of 1935)—Under-Dialecto ... Lucienne Boyer; Parade D'Orleans—On Step (Alexander); Reve Secret—Valse Muetle (Roudot et Laurent Hailot) ... L'Accordeoniste Alexander of Son Orchestra.

11.00 London—"Britain To-day" by Sir Frederick Whyle.

11.15 Close Down.

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The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Wind blows up and you feel bloated and uncomfortable. Your system is poisoned and you feel sour, tired and weary and the world looks blue.

Local liver trouble is a new blood movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes these food poisons called Liver Bile to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel up and up. (Hermann, gentle, and pleasing in making bile flow freely.) Ask for LANTER'S Little Liver Pills by name. Stubbornly refuse anything else.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HONGKONG

Interesting Facts On Big Problem

"The Problem of Tuberculosis in Hongkong" was the title of a lecture by Dr T. P. Wu to the Chinese Medical Association. Dr E. W. J. Sun presided.

Dr Wu said tuberculosis had been present for thousands of years among the Chinese and there was evidence from the works of Huang Ti of lung coughs and lung fever as long ago as 2,500 B.C.

Referring to the toll of the disease in Hongkong, he said it was at the forefront of all other health problems and the report of Wilkinson, and Ling had placed the incidence of positive tuberculin tests at 60 per cent, among children between five and 10 years and 84 per cent, among those between the ages of 10 and 15. In America the figures were respectively, 25 and 34. Great Britain 41 and 63, France 66 and 84, Indo-China (Colon) 40.5 and 65.5, China (Shanghai) 53 and 72. In Java, among Europeans the figures were 10 and 43, among the Javanese 21 and 59, and among the Chinese, 30 and 60.

Dr Wu said these figures were very revealing and the Java figures were proof of the part habits play in infection. From an economic standpoint the Chinese in Java occupied the middle class and yet tuberculosis was more prevalent among them than among Javanese natives.

High Death Rate

Referring to the death rate from tuberculosis, he showed that with 389 deaths per 100,000 head of population, the Colony death-rate from the scourge was about the highest in the world. In China the death rate per 100,000 was 305, India 250, Japan 230, Britain 60, United States 68, Denmark 40 and New Zealand only 33. He estimated there were about 30,000 to 60,000 persons suffering from active tuberculosis in Hongkong.

Dr Wu said the majority of Chinese suffered from the chronic type, the productive and the ulcerative, in contrast to the generally civilised races such as the negroes in whom the acute exudative type was more prevalent.

"It is often most surprising to find our patients revealing so few signs, even when they are harbouring extensive lesions," Dr Wu said, "While western patients would most probably be so tired to his bed, a Chinese would still be able to carry on his daily work. I suppose the long history of the disease in the race has a great deal to do with this state of affairs."

Dr Wu went on to say that 60 per cent. of the cases seen in consulting rooms and 80 per cent. of those at the B. Clinics were advanced and the majority of Chinese patients came with the chief complaint of blood-stained sputum. This was an important point as the Chinese considered this the only sign of pulmonary tuberculosis and cases were not therefore treated in the early stages. There was also the Chinese prejudice against the disease, regarding it as a family disgrace which also frequently prevented early treatment.

Effect of White Rice

Reference was then made to the relation of rice and tuberculosis. The disease rate was high in countries where white rice was the staple food. Japan was an example for there, in spite of hygienic and sanitary conditions, the incidence of tuberculosis was high, while in North China, where people live in the most insanitary conditions, the disease was not a serious problem. This was probably due to the fact that the staple food was cereals such as maize, millet and kao liang.

Dr Wu then described how tuberculosis was contracted, giving over-crowding and under-nourishment as two of the main causes and said that while it was caused greatly by poverty and ignorance, there had been cases where infection had reached wealthy families through their servants.

"Indeed, the scanty facilities for the institutional treatment of tuberculosis patients in Hongkong is a matter to be seriously considered by every one," he said. "If the population should have the same opportunity for institutional treatment as, for instance, the population of Seattle, where there is an institute for the treatment of tuberculosis patients, one bed for every 1,000 of the population, there should be here in Hongkong 1,666 beds for this purpose; yet in the whole of this Colony there are not more than 200. In fact there are not more than 100 beds for every 10 T. B. sufferers, and taking Hongkong's minimum figure for T. B. victims at 30,000, there should be 3,000 beds available for them."

Treatment and Control

Talking of treatment and measures to minimise, even to a limited extent, the chances of the disease spreading, Dr Wu said he was an advocate of ambulatory collapse therapy by artificial pneumothorax and had practised it for a number of years and it did help in a small way. The advantages of the treatment were that it did not require hospitalisation, it did not take the patient away from his work, and dangerous positive cases with positive sputum could be made harmless with the sputum converted to negative within three months.

Dr Wu also suggested thoracoplasty and the use of B.C.G. vaccination, which, he said, was still debatable. He strongly recommended the immediate use of oral administration to all infants born in charitable hospitals.

Dr Wu went on to say that the Anti-T.B. clinics had revealed there was a large number of patients who required immediate medical care and stressed the need for a sanatorium. He then dwelt on the treatment of the complaint and the work of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

The show-window of the Frigid-daire and Office Equipment Department, Dodwell and Co., Ltd., Alexander Building, was smashed by a stone thrown by an unknown person during the first black-out night last week. Nothing was stolen. It is recalled that The Pharmacy show-window was also broken during the black-out.

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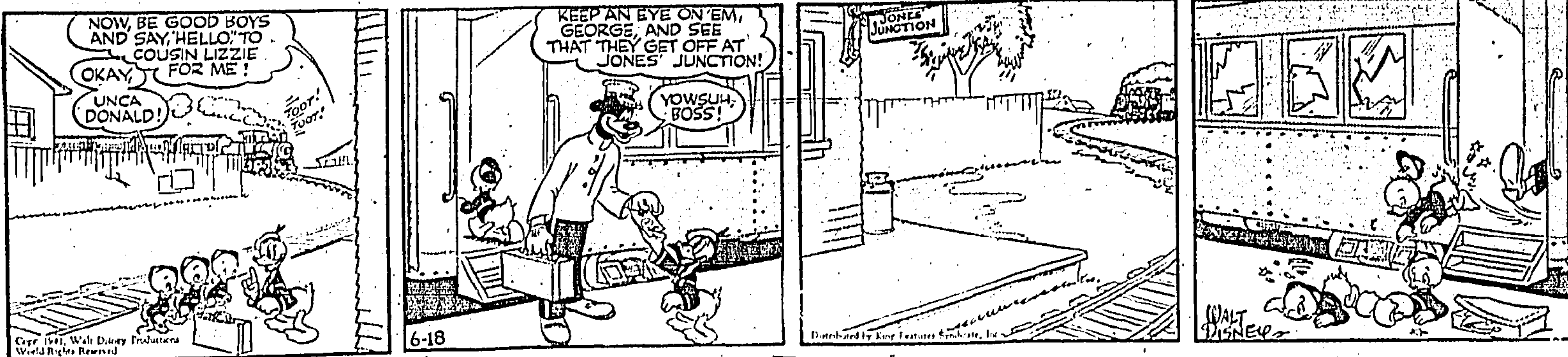
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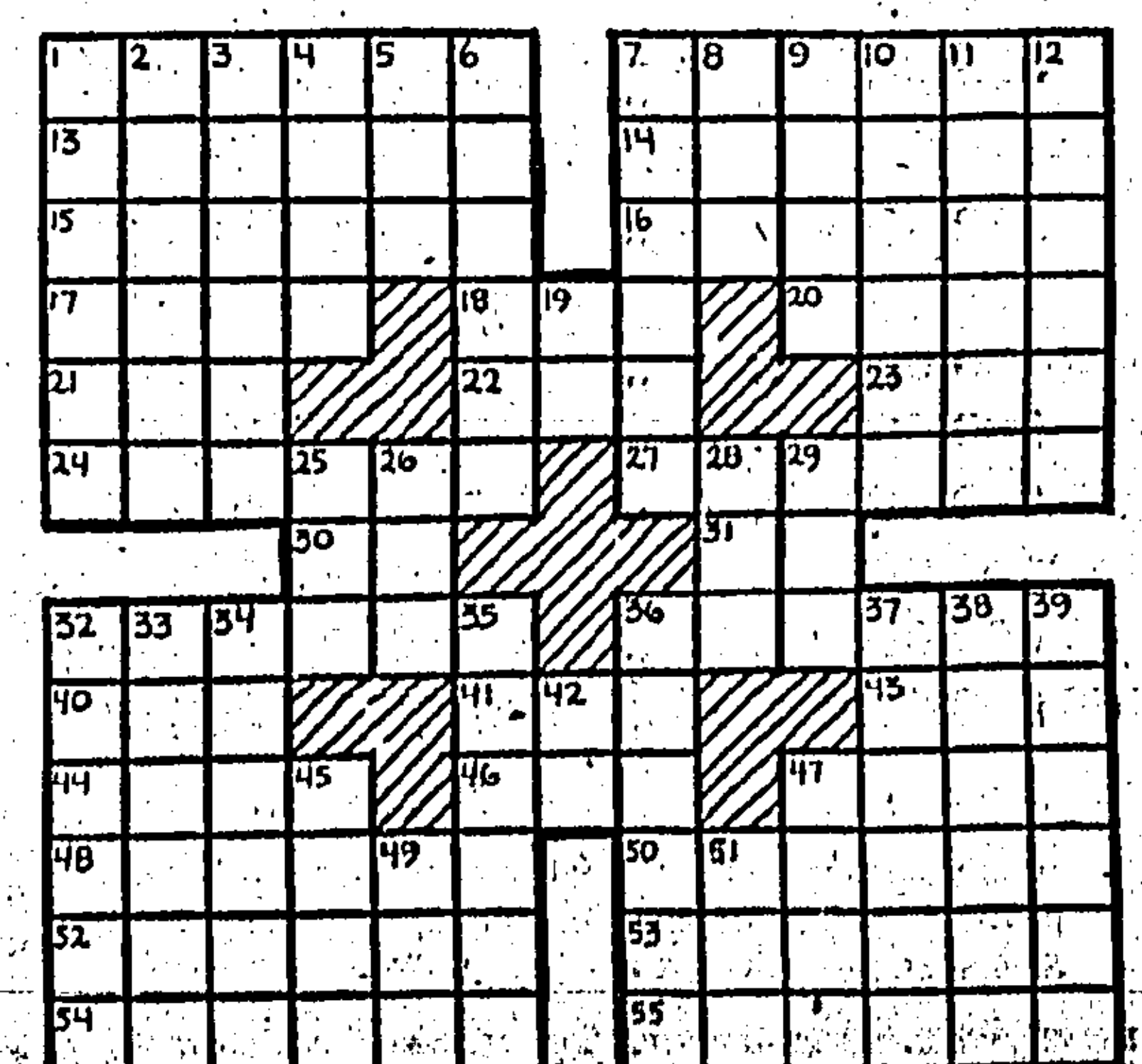
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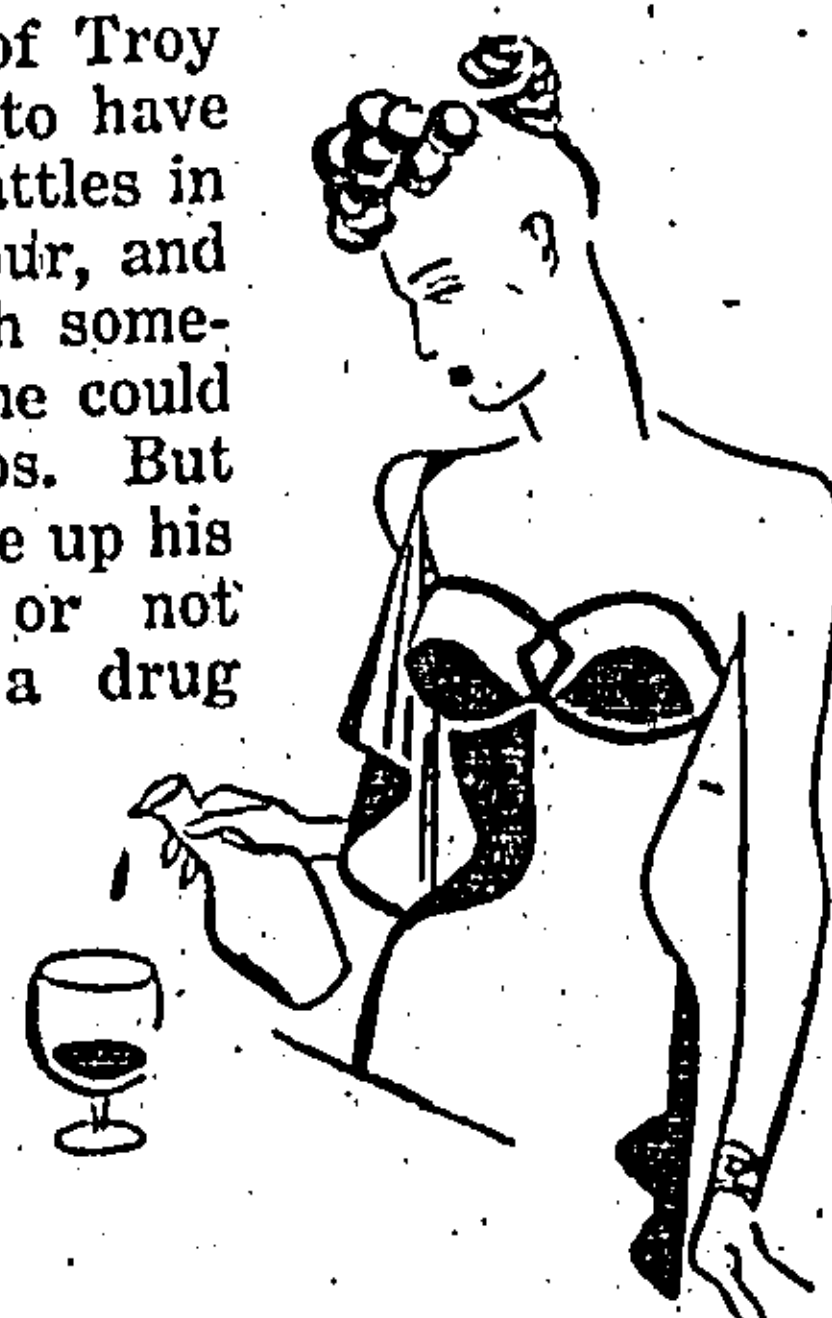
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If you wear sharkskin to the sea, then you are in the swim. It's the latest thing in bathing suits. ABOVE—Starlet Mary Foyard dons a red-foliage-on-white sharkskin suit. RIGHT—Ann Morrisse uses the same color scheme, only polka dots. CENTRE—For beach relaxation, Lana Parker chooses...white gaberdine slacks, with sweater coat in brilliant red, white and blue. RIGHT—Small blue and white checked taffeta is used by Ann Rutherford for her yachting suit, with eclyptic lace ruffle trim on the bodice and step-in-shorts.



North	East	South	West
2♥	Pass	2NT	Pass
3♦	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♦	Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		



**In this article,
MARCUS
HOLLYSTONE
will help you to
know her a little
better**

"And Helen, daughter of Zeus, poured into the wine a drug, Nepenthe, which gave forgetfulness of evil.

"Those who had drunk of this did not shed a tear the whole day long, even if their mother or father were dead, even if a brother or a beloved

ful substance which Polydamna had given her, the wife of Thonis in Egypt—that fertile country which produced so many balms, some beneficial and some deadly.”

MODERN science says there is only one substance in the world capable of acting in this way, and that is opium—the vehicle of morphia.

Its characteristic effect after habitual use is a state of complete indifference towards everything except oneself.

This description from Homer has enabled doctors and historians to make another guess: -namely, that Greek warriors consumed Nепenthe before battle, in order to dull their sense of danger.

Only the "initiated"—the Heroes—made use of it. Surely, then, Helen had prepared this oplate at other times and other occasions for her confidants, from her store of Egyptian drugs.

☆ ☆ ☆
AND while we are on the subject of drugs, don't make the mistake of thinking the Stone Age was as simple as it sounds.

Relics from the Stone Age—the epoch of the lake dwellers some 4,000 years ago—found in the Swiss Lakes, include not only poppy seed but also capsules of the poppies.

On examination, these have proved not to be primitive wild poppies but the cultivated opium poppy itself.

So they know a thing or two about Nepenthe even before the lovely Helen did!

The difference lies in the absence of a four notrump call by North. The latter should feel that a two heart opening, followed by a three diamond bid and then by a spade raise, adequately and fully describes his top-card strength and distribution, and guarantees a maximum of one club. If South cannot bid again over four spades, no slam is in prospect; hence there is no need for the high investigating measure of four notrump.

To-morrow's Hand

Rubber bridge.
Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

♠ Q 10 9 6 4 3
 ♥ A 8 2
 ♦ 8 3
 ♣ 0 2

♠ K 7
 ♥ 3 7
 ♦ J 10 9
 ♣ 5 4

♠ J 5 3
 ♥ 10 9 6 3
 ♦ 7 2
 ♣ K 9 8 5

♠ A 8
 ♥ K Q 5 4
 ♦ K Q
 ♣

How should East-West defend against South's three notrump contract?



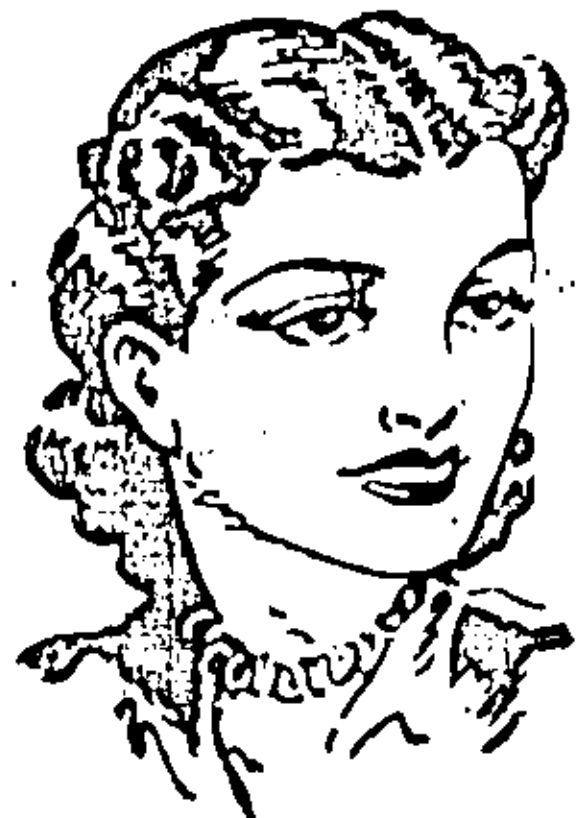
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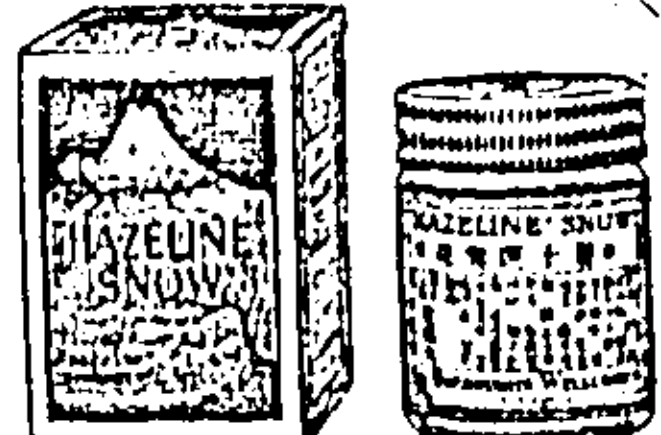
because she keeps herself immaculately groomed. "HAZELINE" SNOW is her choice of toilet preparation for day use; for "HAZELINE" SNOW keeps the skin smooth and supple. Its delicate fragrance adds charm to a lovely complexion.

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5	"	"	1 Parachute Flare
10	"	"	1 Incendiary Bomb
25	"	"	1 Complete Set of Spark Plugs
50	"	"	1 Small High Explosive Bomb
100	"	"	1 Large High Explosive Bomb
250	"	"	1 Bomb Rack
500	"	"	1 Stick of Bombs
1,000	"	"	A Bren Gun
5,000	"	"	Bombs & Petrol for a Visit to Berlin
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100,000	"	"	1 Spitfire or Hurricane
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40,000,000	"	"	1 10,000 Ton Cruiser
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, July 30, 1941.

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THOUGHT FOR JAPAN

The significance of the freezing of Japanese credits by Britain and America and supporting action taken by the Dominions and the Dutch East Indies has not been lost on Tokyo whose utterances to date have been singular for the lack of fire and wrath which usually accompanies any unwelcome act by the restraining influences in the Far East. To save what little face she has Japan has been compelled to adopt a retaliatory action on similar lines but since we took the initiative and weighed the issues before doing so it can be presumed that the democracies considered the financial stake to be worth risking; or it may be that we realised the impossibility of realising our assets in Japanese territory or occupied territory under present conditions and decided to use them to some purpose at this opportune moment.

In actual fact the freezing is not tight and is not final. It merely slows down tremendously the flow of trade between the two blocs but it can at any time completely halt this flow and thus represents the full cocking of a pistol which was half cocked in self defence by America when she abrogated her long-standing commercial treaty with Japan just over a year ago.

Spending at the rate of £10,000,000 a day Britain has long since ceased to put a value on money as such and is bending all her immense resources to win the war regardless of cost. We are prepared to go to the limit in the Far East as well as in Europe because the same great ends are being fought for here as in the west.

No matter how much we yearned at times for a settlement of the China war and a resumption of friendship with Japan which would release our pent up forces for operations on the western front, we have been deterred by our principles as well as the stern and unyielding attitude of America from withdrawing our support from our brother sufferers in China. Though the material loss to ourselves has been great and may be greater we shall not regret it in the long run but nobody now can say with confidence that Japan's ambitions are not as insatiable in their sphere as Hitler's are in Europe.

It is not a question of Indo-China alone, the unhappy misconception of the French people has never borne itself in the courageous manner of the Czechs but it is really Czechoslovakia all over again—but this time without the Munich.

While both sides will operate the freezing of credits with tolerance to see how far the issues will be taken, Japan must concern herself with amelioration instead of consolidation if the fast-binding problems of the

"How strong is the De Gaulle movement in Indo-China?" People have frequently asked me this since I returned from the French colony. The answer is that there is no De Gaulle movement in Indo-China. There is plenty of pro-De Gaulle and pro-British spirit, but it has never materialised in an organised movement.

I estimate conservatively that 60 per cent of the colony's French population are pro-British or pro-De Gaulle, yet anti-British and anti-American articles are daily featured in the papers of Hanoi and Saigon.

At least 90 per cent of the French are violently anti-Japanese and are in favour of resistance to Japan, yet the colony behaves like a serf of Nippon.

This puzzling situation can be explained by America's and England's refusal to sell planes and munitions to Indo-China and by the spiritless attitude of the Hanoi government. If Britain and America had sold Indo-China war supplies when the French first asked for them, there is little doubt that the colony would have joined De Gaulle.

When the Japanese first presented demands on Indo-China shortly after the fall of France, General Catroux was Governor of the colony. He was a De Gaulle and the whole colony was fervently hoping that he would declare Indo-China for the Free French.

Catroux, who was one of the most popular governors the colony has had for years, asked Britain and the United States for aid against the Japanese. He was refused. Without planes and ammunition from Manila and Singapore, Indo-China could not fight the Japanese, even if assisted by China. Catroux realised this and decided that the colony was lost. He went to North Africa where he became commander-in-chief of the Free French forces. The population of Indo-China grieved the day he left. He was the only possible man who could have led the troops in Indo-China. They knew his departure meant that the democracies had refused to help the colony.

Pressure On Vichy

By asking the Germans to bring pressure on Vichy, the Japanese shortly afterwards made the Petain Government give its consent to the stationing of Japanese troops and planes in northern Indo-China. The Hanoi government decided to obey Vichy—and thus actually agreed to obey Japanese orders which were submitted via Berlin and Vichy.

From the day Japanese troops and planes were allowed in the colony, Indo-China lost its independence. By strengthening their troops in northern Indo-China and by sending squadrons of planes roaring over the palace of Governor-General Jean Decoux, the Japanese could make the French accept almost any demands.

But while Indo-China received the Japanese blows with her hands down a pro-British and pro-De Gaulle spirit continued to prevail among the French of the colony, whose hatred of the Japanese has been growing stronger day by day. For they know that the Japanese are working hand-in-glove with the Germans in making Vichy accept Japan's frequent and more far-reaching demands on the helpless colony.

The Toast

On New Year's Eve I had dinner with eight French officers in a small town in northern Indo-China. When the clock struck twelve one of the officers stood up, lifted his glass, and said in a subdued voice: "Vive De Gaulle. 'Vive De Gaulle, Vive Grand Bretagne' they all answered in low voices.

The Hanoi government's conciliatory attitude toward the Japanese has disgusted the population, though many realise that without help from abroad, resistance is hopeless. Though the majority of the French population would love to tear the arrogant little Japanese to pieces, the government continually submits to outrageous insults by the Nipponese.

In Halphong I once saw a French woman being slapped half a dozen times in the face by three Japanese soldiers. Two French officers were watching while the Japanese slapped her. Though it was beyond doubt that the Japanese had provoked the quarrel with the lady, she was ordered by the French Government to apologise to the Japanese. At least two dozen Frenchmen have been severely wounded by the rough Japanese in Halphong and Hanoi. Although the Japanese were in the wrong in almost every case, the bruised Frenchmen were ordered to apologise.

An American journalist, Melville Jacoby, had to leave the French colony because General Sumita, head

Far East are not so knotted that only the sword can undo them. If the period of waiting is spent in building up big forces in Indo-China they can have only one object: further aggression. We have shown that we will meet violence with violence—and it is with general relief by all Britons and Americans in the Far East—those who will face the first terror unafraid—that their Mother Countries will this time not back down before threats.

A Neutral Looks at Indo-China

The following article, which appeared in a recent issue of the "China Weekly Review," was written by a foreign businessman, who lately returned to Shanghai after spending a year in French Indo-China. During his stay there, he travelled extensively and visited all parts of the country. His observations are those of an eye-witness.

of the Japanese mission, insisted that swimming toward the British ship. However, they had misjudged the distance and were overtaken by a lifeboat from the French ship when they were only about a hundred strokes from the British freighter.

In both Halphong and Hanoi, the Japanese are openly conducting anti-French propaganda among the natives. Over a barracks close to the Governor-General's palace in Hanoi flutters the banner of the rebels who deserted from the French army during the Langson fighting. The French know that the flag is there, but they know that the leader of the Tonkin rebels lives inside the barracks and from there conducts subversive propaganda, but they dare not arrest him, for outside the barracks stand two Japanese guards.

Early this year I saw a circular letter, issued by the mayor of Hanoi, phoned to all French citizens in the harbour town. The letter ordered the French to give in to the Japanese regardless of the circumstances.

Hundreds of young Frenchmen who are disgusted with the Hanoi government's submission to the Japanese have schemed to flee from the colony and join the British, but of the few who carried their plans into action, the majority are to-day imprisoned in Saigon and Hanoi.

Knowing that a large percentage of the army would like to flee and join the British or De Gaulle, the government has strengthened all frontier guards and every ship that leaves Indo-China is searched by the police before it is released.

Besides, the government refuses men of military age permission to leave the colony, except if they go directly to France. The few who are allowed to go to America or Shanghai, must first sign a pledge China territorial waters when it was promising never to fight for De Gaulle or the British.

Three young Frenchmen from Australia made a courageous and spectacular attempt to flee from Indo-China a few weeks ago. They were on leave from the army in Penh, capital of Cambodia, when they got together and planned to flee. On a moonless night they sneaked to the royal bathhouse and stole the private motor-bomb of the King of Cambodia. They stored the boat up with gasoline and set off for Singapore. When they had almost reached the sea, the boat was discovered and a speedboat manned by French soldiers overtook them just in Hanoi, the Japanese can force them to leave the mouth of Saigon to accept almost any demands they make. Similarly, the Japanese can afford to be as arrogant as they please in Saigon, although they have no troops there.

About two months ago, two petty officers who were on their way from Marseilles to Saigon, decided to flee when their ship passed a British freighter. They jumped out into the shark-infested water and began nese protests, if any Japanese have

While the Japanese are most arrogant toward the French in northern Indo-China where Japanese troops are stationed, Saigon and southern Indo-China also suffer from the unkind and compromising Japanese attitude. By most reached the sea, the boat was discovered and a speedboat manned by French soldiers overtook them just in Hanoi, the Japanese can force them to leave the mouth of Saigon to accept almost any demands they make. Similarly, the Japanese can afford to be as arrogant as they please in Saigon, although they have no troops there.

Several months ago, four young Frenchmen were allowed to go to Shanghai after they had signed a pledge that they would never fight against De Gaulle or for the British. They were on leave from the army in Penh, capital of Cambodia, when they got together and planned to flee. On a moonless night they sneaked to the royal bathhouse and stole the private motor-bomb of the King of Cambodia. They stored the boat up with gasoline and set off for Singapore. When they had almost reached the sea, the boat was discovered and a speedboat manned by French soldiers overtook them just in Hanoi, the Japanese can force them to leave the mouth of Saigon to accept almost any demands they make. Similarly, the Japanese can afford to be as arrogant as they please in Saigon, although they have no troops there.

Every petty sailor's quarrel in the shark-infested water and began nese protests, if any Japanese have

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I'm getting an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree for my notable and constructive contribution to liberal thought and education for 1940—how much did you give the school?"

been involved. It does not matter whether the Japanese provoked the quarrel or whether only Frenchmen were hurt. The Japanese always protest and the French must always apologise. The Japanese do not refrain from protesting in the middle of the night, and the protests are dragged out into hours and days.

No wonder, therefore, that Saigon officials sigh helplessly or fear their office with despair when they see fat Colonel Salto, Saigon head of the Japanese Mission, and sly, smooth Consul-General Minoda, accompanied by a row of officers, enter their offices. They know only too well that when the Japanese come they will be pestered with silly complaints and demands for apologies for many hours to come.

Only in one case did I see a Frenchman getting the better of a Japanese in Indo-China. A Japanese officer bent in the main street of Saigon to tie his shoelace. A Frenchman who passed by could not resist the temptation and gave the Japanese a violent kick which sent him sprawling in the dust. Before the Japanese got up the offender had disappeared. This has happened three times in Saigon and the Japanese now take great care to tie their shoelaces twice before going out.

Rice And Rubber

Everyone in Saigon knows that the Japanese will never pay for the Colony's rice and rubber which they are now shipping to Japan in large quantities. But though Indo-China realises that she is being robbed and ill-treated, she cannot do anything about it, for how could she fight the Japanese alone? It is a pity that all the pro-British spirit which exists in the colony is not being utilised because Britain and America refused to assist Indo-China. The government of Indo-China is to-day bitterly anti-British and anti-American and it is the government-owned papers in Saigon that carry the strongest anti-British and anti-American articles.

The large majority of the natives in Indo-China seem completely uninterested in what happens to their country. The northern natives have formed some anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist leagues, but they are so small that they are unimportant. Anyway, they are easily neutralised by the pro-Japanese clique which, however, will only operate as long as it receives money from the Japanese.

Though the Japanese conduct anti-French propaganda among the natives, they apparently do not want to kick the French out of Indo-China yet. Why should they? The French run the colony well for them and give the Japanese the rice and rubber which they want. Besides, Wang Ching-wei has already made it clear to the Japanese that it is very difficult to buy an effective puppet government.

Native Uprisings

The Communist uprisings which broke out in southern Indo-China last autumn were quickly drowned in blood. At least 1,000 natives were killed in punitive expeditions which the Foreign Legion conducted against the native insurgents. Executions of arrested Communists are still going on at the rate of four a day.

It is quite likely that these uprisings were inspired by Moscow's agitators, who for years have been active among the natives of southern Indo-China. The attack was well organised, and the insurgents nearly seized the Saigon airport. They attacked police stations and seized arms—according to best Communist tactics. Also, they cut telephone wires and blocked roads.

But the French struck quickly and hard. The few planes which the French possessed bombed whole villages out of existence and the Foreign Legion attacked the natives with tanks, armoured cars and artillery. The Foreign Legion troops who took part in this punitive expedition claim that they killed about 4,000 natives, but this number is probably exaggerated.

However, this Communist uprising must not be confused with a nationalist move. There might be such a move in southern Indo-China, but it is not strong. The cultured natives were all educated in France and they are loyal to the French. The uneducated farmers do not care whom they were under. The native city dwellers do not love the French, but there is little doubt that they would rather remain under the French than be suppressed by the Japanese.

Apple Without Core And Seeds

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif.—Mrs. Libbie Wilcox, who likes to experiment with trees and flowers, has discovered a coreless, seedless apple.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture says it is the first of its kind and is experimenting with blossoms seeking the secret of the fruit in which there is no waste.

The tree grew from a seed Mrs. Wilcox planted. It is 10 years old and always has borne coreless, seedless fruit, she said. The apple is larger and exceptionally large, averaging more than a quarter pound.

Mrs. Wilcox sent specimens to the Agriculture Department last year. Horticulture experts wrote that they had seen coreless, seedless pears but never such a rarity in apples.

They were anxious to examine the blossoms. They had to wait until this spring's blossoms were available but received several choice ones a few days ago. Experiments are to be conducted at a Government station in Maryland.

Mrs. Wilcox describes herself as "simply a housewife whose hobby from childhood has been monkeying with trees and flowers." Mrs. Wilcox said she preferred not to say what variety of seed she planted. She said further details must await results of the Government experiments.

Japanese Cotton Federation

Faces Embargo
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
OSAKA, July 29 (Domei).—In an extraordinary meeting held yesterday the Cotton Spinning Federation decided to shift the Japanese cotton industry from its present emphasis on export trade to domestic consumption in order to meet the economic measures taken against Japan.

A few of the Federation members even advocated total prohibition of exportation of cotton goods, claiming that if Japan utilizes the stocks on hand, increases the production of raw cotton in China and co-ordinates the production of different types of fibres, there is enough cotton available to supply the entire East Asia prosperity sphere including China, Thailand, and French Indo-China.

The Federation also decided to study the question of lowering the present high price of Chinese cotton.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TOKYO, July 29 (Domei).—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced today the addition of silk yarn and scrap silk fibre to the list of goods subject to the export licensing system.

Poles Will Help Ancient Foes Against Nazis

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Speaking at the Polish Press Association luncheon today, the Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, said that martyred Poland, where nobody could be found to support a policy of compromise with Germany, was wholeheartedly in the camp of the defenders of the freedom of the world.

General Sikorski continued: "The Polish nation firmly stands with Britain and the American democracies and now will not hesitate to come to an agreement of collaboration with Russia on honourable and just terms. We are acting in accordance with the interests of the Polish nation and are ready to assist everything which accelerates the victory which is certain."

Agreement Reached
LONDON, July 29 (UP).—In a speech before the Foreign Press Association luncheon here today, General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, announced that the Polish Government has reached an agreement with Russia "on honourable conditions."

Large Canadian Navy Envisaged

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Discussions which may have far-reaching effects upon many aspects of the Battle of the Atlantic have been completed between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Canadian Naval Department, it is authoritatively learned today.

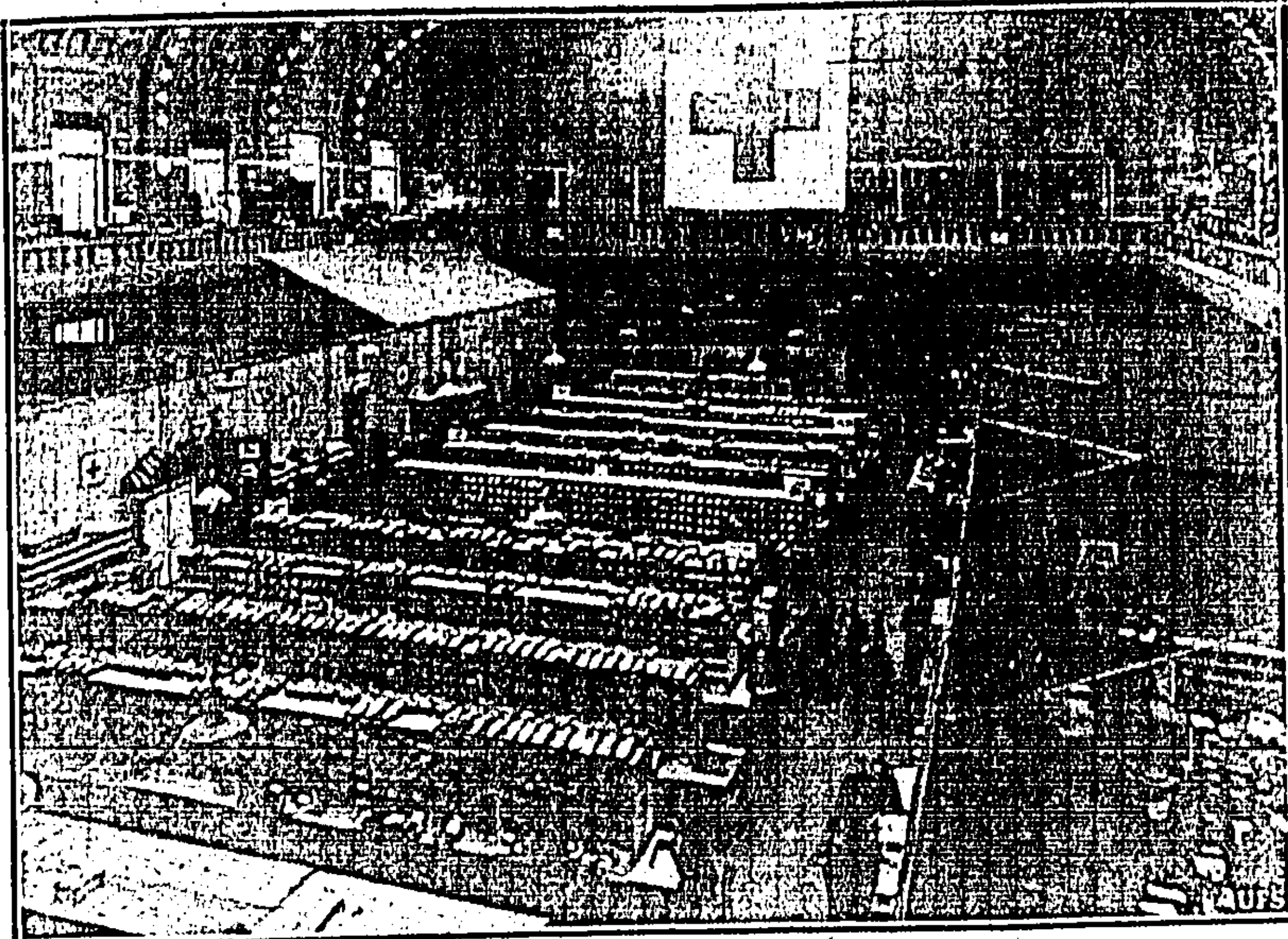
Canada plans to have a naval personnel totalling nearly 25,000 manning 250 vessels before the end of the year.

It is understood that there is complete agreement upon all points reached.

Big Athletic Meet At Kweilin

Kweilin, July 29.—Under the sponsorship of General Li Chai-sun, Director of Kweilin Office of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters, General Chang Fah-kwei, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces in the South China War Zone, and General Huang Shu-chu, Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Government, a monster athletic meet will be held in Kweilin on September 10, the 10th anniversary of the Mukden Incident.—Central News.

Mr James W. Rath, 72, American oldtimer, died at the Philippine General Hospital last week.



TRACING THE MISSING—Thousands of names of war prisoners and other missing persons are contained in files of Central Information Bureau, sponsored by International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland. More than 60,000 letters and post-cards are received here daily.

Chinese College Graduates

CHUNGKING, July 29 (Central News).—There is a total of 5,585 graduates from government and private colleges and universities in the current year, it is learned from the Ministry of Education. Graduates of engineering top the list with 1,390. Graduates of social sciences rank second, numbering 1,203. Graduates of natural sciences number 690, of literature and arts 522, of agriculture 471, of commerce 466, of medicine 401 and of education 367. Graduates from normal colleges, numbering 75 are the fewest.

Up till July 20 the Ministry of Education had assigned 1,877 graduates to various government organisations for service of practice. Most of them are graduates of engineering, including 116 of civil engineering, 128 of mechanical engineering and 61 of electrical engineering. There are 162 graduates of agricultural arts, 155 graduates of metallurgy, 85 graduates of accounting, 38 graduates of sociology, 37 graduates of physical education and 33 graduates of economics.

Chinese Sappers To Celebrate Golden Jubilee

The Chinese personnel of the Fortress Royal Engineers will celebrate the Golden Jubilee on Friday afternoon with a Swimming Gala in the Army pool, at 2.45 p.m., when some interesting sport should be witnessed. Competing units are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections of 22nd Fortress Coy and the 40th Fortress Coy.

The programme will comprise six lengths free-style relay; Four lengths medley-relay (back, breast, overarm, side-stroke and free); Tableau of Chinese personnel of both Companies; Diving (Low board, standing-swallow and back-diver); High-board, running-swallow and one optional dive; Four men x 133½ yards free-style relay; Diving Exhibition by three Chinese Club divers; Inter-Company 133½ yards free-style relay (Section Officer, Chinese Sergeant, Chinese Corporal and Chinese Sapper).

League Tennis

Craigengower Beat Army 7-2 In "D" Division
Craigengower Cricket Club recorded another victory in the "D" Division of the local tennis league yesterday, accounting for the Army by 7 sets to 2 at Happy Valley.

Scores were: K. M. Au and C. M. Lee beat Q.M.S. Ford and Stoner 6-4; beat Spr. Ealey and Sgt. Aley 6-3; beat 8/Sgt. Mitchell and Sgt. Musson 6-4; beat Y. Leung and Y. C. Mok beat Ford and Stoner 6-0; lost to Ealey and Aley 3-6; beat Mitchell and Musson 6-2; M. C. Hung and P. C. Xu beat Ford and Stoner 6-3; lost to Ealey and Aley 2-6; beat Mitchell and Musson 6-2.

Pampering Of Italian War Prisoners

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).

—Asked in the House of Commons today why Italian officers among the Italian war prisoners were being released to attend social functions in Cairo and if he would stop it at once, Mr. Duncan Sandys (Financial Secretary to the War Office) said that if Mr. Geoffrey Le M. Mander (the questioner) would give him particulars, he would look into the matter.

Mr. Sandys added that Italian prisoners, including the Duke of Aosta, were given no special facilities other than available for German prisoners although there were minor differences, depending on the privileges allowed to British prisoners in Germany and Italy.

EMPEROR BOWS TO EPIDEMIC

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TOKYO, July 29 (Domei).—It is announced that the scheduled visit by the Emperor to the Military Staff College on July 31 to attend its graduation exercises, has been cancelled.

Previously, His Majesty was also expected to visit the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters on the way back from the Staff College.

It is understood that the Imperial trip has been cancelled in view of the occurrence of epidemic cases.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPBUILDING

Sydney, July 29.—Using a pneumatic tool the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, today drove the first rivet into the keel of the first of the merchant ships to be laid down in Australia under the new shipbuilding programme. "Before many months have gone," he said, "we shall find other keels laid throughout Australia and the foundation established for a first class merchant shipbuilding effort."—Reuter.

Chinese Student's Success

NEW YORK ("Central News" by Clipper).—Winner of the first award of U.S.\$1,000 in the American Magazine Youth Forum Art Contest is Fred Gong, an 18-year-old Chinese student at Lincoln High School in Portland, Oregon, it is announced here.

Fred Gong was chosen from 57,000 contestants throughout the United States.

The Chinese youth will draw a number of posters for the United China Relief campaign before returning to his home in Oregon.

Minister At Kabul

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—The appointment of Sir Francis Verner Wyllie as Minister at Kabul when the present Minister, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Kerr Fraser-Tytler, vacates the position, has been approved by the King announces the Foreign Office.

Sir Francis was Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar from 1938 to 1940.

If Russians Can Hold Out Till Autumn...

CHICAGO, July 29 (Reuter).—Mr. Wendell Wilkie, in an interview here, expressed the opinion that if the Russians held out until September, it would mark the beginning of the end of Hitler.

He believed that then Germany's defeat would be more rapid than most people expected, assuming that the Russians stopped the Nazi drive.

Effect Of Hongkong Freezing

In clarification of the Order issued by the Hongkong Government on Saturday freezing Japanese credits in Hongkong, Mr. D. Kelvin-Stark, Assistant Financial Secretary (Exchange), issued the following statement:

1. The effect of this Order is to prevent any payment by, or transfer of gold or securities by, residents of Japan etc. (of whatever nationality) or by businesses resident locally but incorporated in Japan etc. (including branches or subsidiaries) unless a special licence on Form G is issued by the Exchange Control.

2. In particular (1) no new credits may be opened for such persons or businesses; (2) all existing accounts of such persons or businesses are blocked; and (3) all unconfirmed credits opened on account of any of the States mentioned in the Order for the account of any of the persons or businesses concerned must be cancelled forthwith.

3. Provided no other regulation of the Defence (Finance) Regulations is infringed there is no objection to sums which may be received for credit of accounts blocked under the directions being credited to such accounts, and in particular payment for imports may continue to be credited to such blocked accounts.

Mr. Kelvin-Stark told an S. C. M. Post representative that the Order applies to the freezing of financial assets only, e.g., cash, gold, securities, etc.

Further amplifying on No. 1 above, Mr. Kelvin-Stark said that the Order automatically freezes the credits of residents of Japan and Japanese residents of Hongkong (whether subsidiaries or branches) in Hongkong—which are incorporated in Japan. These firms are not entirely precluded from transacting local business under special licence issued by the Exchange Control Office, but such special licences necessarily reduce business to a minimum.

Japanese firms in Hongkong incorporated locally are not affected by the Order, but their assets, if kept in Japanese banks, will come under the Order, inasmuch as such banks are incorporated in Japan, and with assets of these assets will require special licence.

Local Philatelist Leaving For U.S.A.

Among residents departing today from Hongkong is Mr. W. Ellery Denison, of the Chase Bank, who is leaving for the United States, where he will be stationed in future. Mr. Denison will join his wife and children, who left towards the end of last year following the State Department's evacuation of Americans in the Far East. Many friends in the stamp-collecting world will be sorry to lose Mr. Denison's association with the Hongkong Philatelic Society, of which he has been an energetic official for some years. One of the keenest of the Colony's philatelists, he wrote the "Stamp Topics" for the S. C. M. Post over a considerable period, and played a large part in reviving interest in this hobby.

Mr I. E. M. Morrison And Miss M. T. Neubauer

The wedding took place quietly yesterday of the Registry before Mr. J. Reynolds, Registrar, of Mr. Ian Ernest MacLeavy Morrison, head of the British Chinese Corporation in China, of Shanghai, and Miss Maria Theresa Neubauer, of Shanghai, daughter of Mr. Mathias Neubauer, industrialist.

The bridegroom is the son of the late Dr. George Ernest Morrison, doctor, explorer and distinguished Correspondent of The Times in Peking who was appointed political adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic on August 3, 1912.

The wedding ceremony was witnessed by Messrs C. G. M. Morrison (bridegroom's brother), and C. M. McDonald, the present Correspondent of The Times in China.

Inspector A. E. Carey, Chief Detective Inspector, Kowloon, has been transferred to the Special Branch, at his post in Kowloon, has been a member of the R. C. M. Morrison (bridegroom's brother), and C. M. McDonald, the present Correspondent of The Times in China.

Alleged Fears Of Turkey

ANKARA, July 29 (Reuter).—There are persistent rumours in diplomatic circles here that the Soviet Union will give Turkey a renewed assurance that Russia has no ambitions and aspirations regarding any position in Turkish territory.

The rumours add that the assurance will take the form of a personal letter from M. Stalin to President Incekur.

Any such development will do much to improve Soviet-Turkish relations, removing the misgivings and suspicions created by Hitler and Ribbentrop.

A further rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Turkey would tend to strengthen Turkey's strategic position, enabling her to give undivided attention to defending herself in the west.

Turkish and Soviet official sources, however, deny any knowledge of such a move.

Blonde Sees Playboy Shot

HARRY B. Maxwell, young heir to America's greatest advertising fortune, has been shot dead while sitting in a parked car with a beautiful blonde model after a night of gaiety in New York.

The model, Mary Jane Cassidy, told the police that two men forced their way into the car and shot Maxwell.

She said: "I heard a faint popping sound and then the men jumped out of the car, leaving Maxwell slumped over the wheel."

"Thinking he had only fainted, I got a taxi to drive me to my home. There we realised he was dead."

The police say that Maxwell was shot through the heart.

Shanghai Fears

CHUNGKING, July 29 (Central).—Considerable apprehension has been aroused among the Chinese and Americans in Shanghai over persistent reports that the Japanese are planning to seize the International Settlement as a measure of retaliation to the freezing of Japanese assets in America by the American Government.

According to a foreign report from Shanghai, the Japanese and the Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking are considering practical measures for the taking over of the Settlement.

The report points out that the reason why the Japanese had not already seized the Settlement was that the Settlement was a principal source of foreign exchange for them. The Japanese method of acquiring foreign currency was that they first used their worthless military notes to buy Chinese National Currency and then converted the latter into foreign exchange.

Now, with the freezing of the Japanese assets in America and the virtual stoppage of trade between America and Japan, the Japanese cannot take further advantage of the foreign Settlement in Shanghai and therefore, it is considered likely that they may seize it as a retaliatory move against America.

Scouts' Work In Wartime

Lord Somers, the Chief Scout, has expressed great confidence in the future of the Movement. A brief summary of the work of Boy Scouts in the war has shown that they were doing at least 178 different kinds of jobs.

During the bad raid on April 10, two Scouts were watching from 9 to 12, which they reported to be "a comparatively quiet period" returned at 2 o'clock and for hours were extinguishing incendiary bombs. At 6.30 they went home for breakfast before setting off for their work.

Boy Scouts who were signallers have been employed on war work since the beginning of the war and 400 of them are engaged on convoy work. The Admiralty appreciates the work of these boys so much that they are asked to join the Navy at the age of 18.

Prayer At Nine Movement

The Council of the Big Ben Silent Minute Observance has received the following message from the King: "His Majesty the King is much interested to hear of the progress of this Movement, and is glad to know that it is being so widely supported."

In addition, the Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury have both commended the practice, now widely followed, of silent prayer when over the wireless Big Ben is heard striking the evening hour of nine.

The call for prayer at nine was first made in a letter to "The Times" signed by Lord Davidson, Mr. K. A. Layton-Bennett and Mr. Gordon Hobbs on the morning of the capitulation of France.

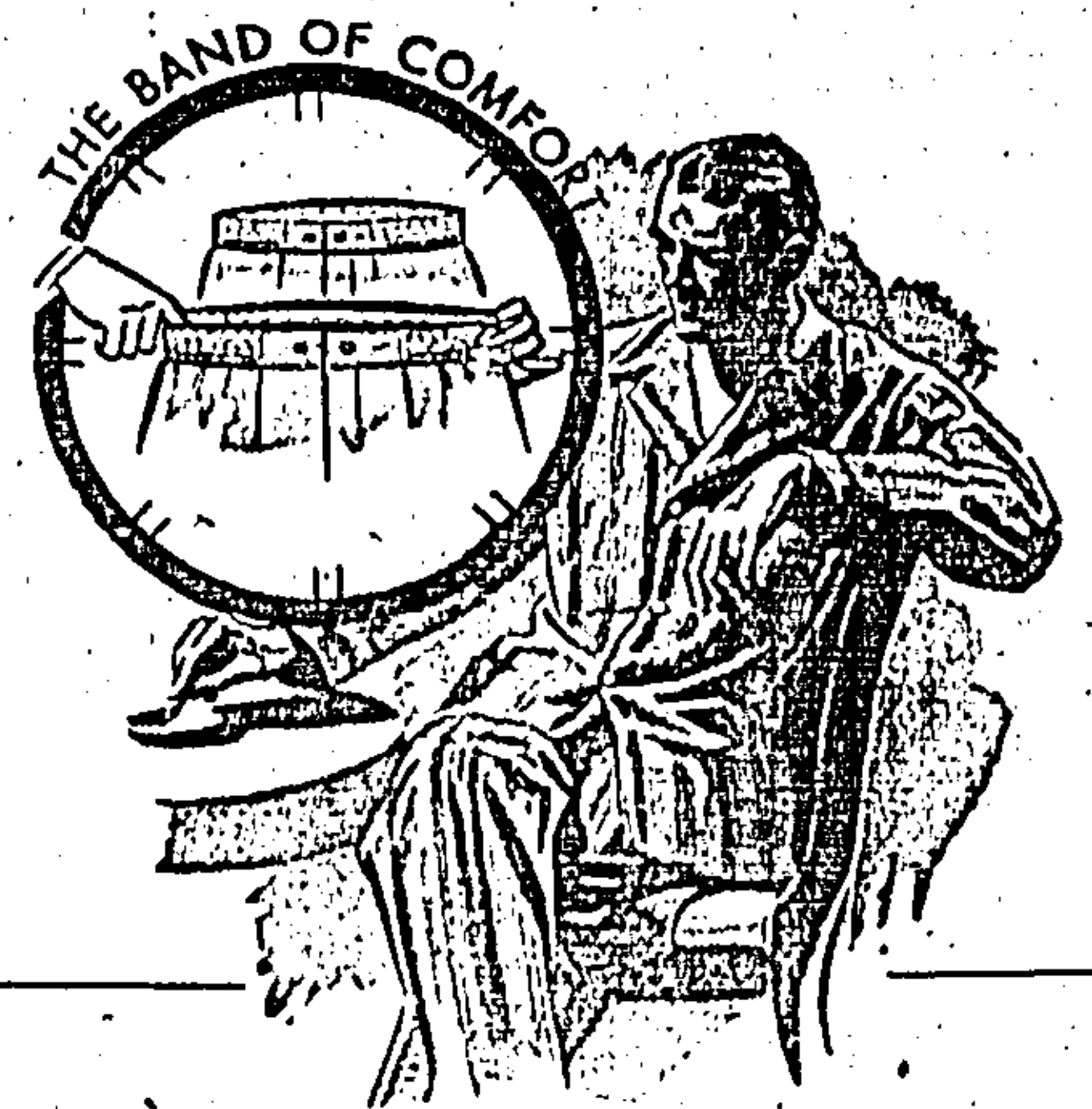
Million Suffer From Alcoholism In U.S.

At least 1,000,000 people in the United States are suffering from alcoholism, the president of the American College of Neuro-Psychiatrists, Dr. Thomas Meyers, said in New York.

"The group is increasing at the rate of 60,000 a year," Dr. Meyers added.

"Alcoholism costs America \$50,000,000,000 a year."

"It is the greatest health problem next to social disease, and the greatest economic problem next to unemployment," he added.



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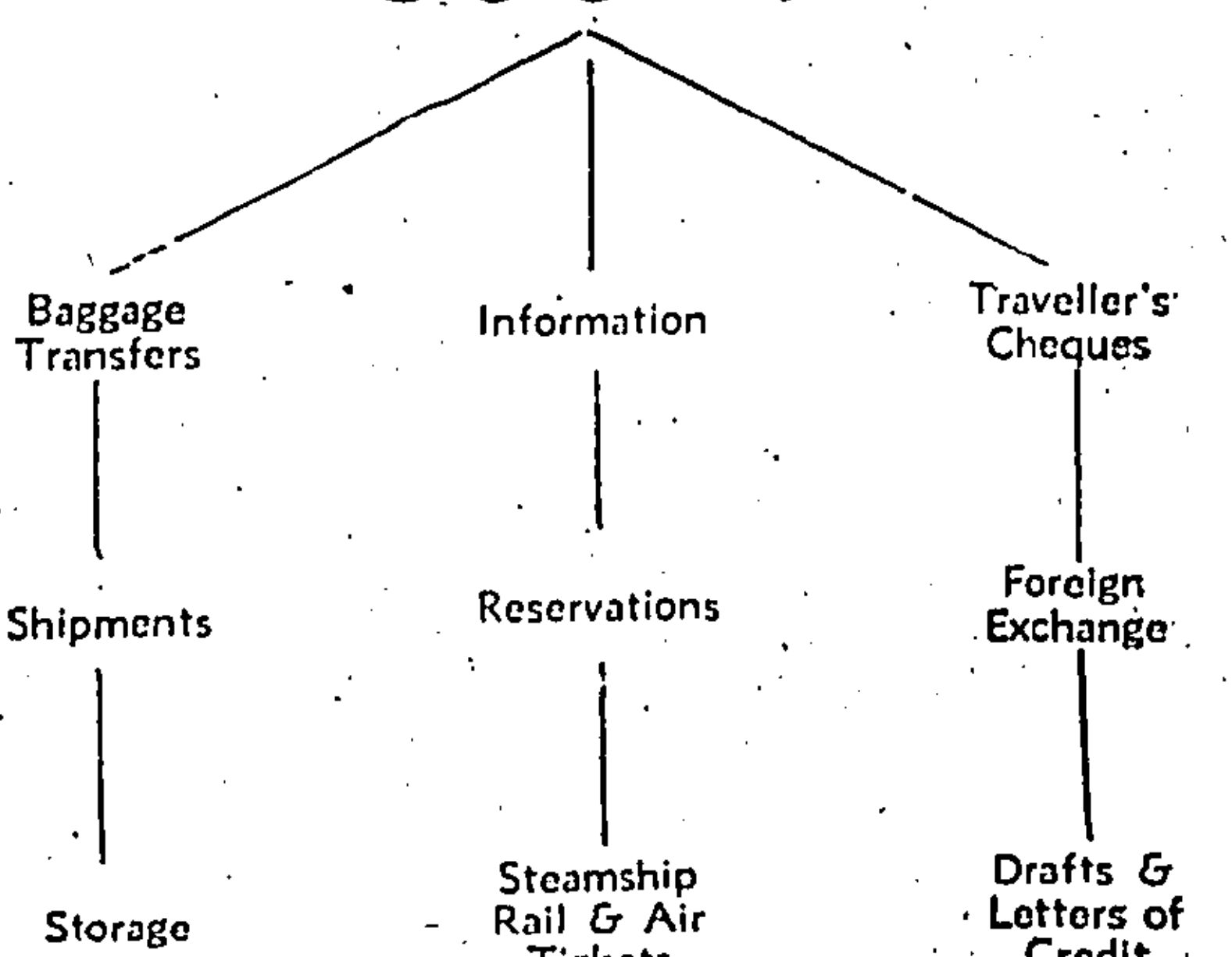
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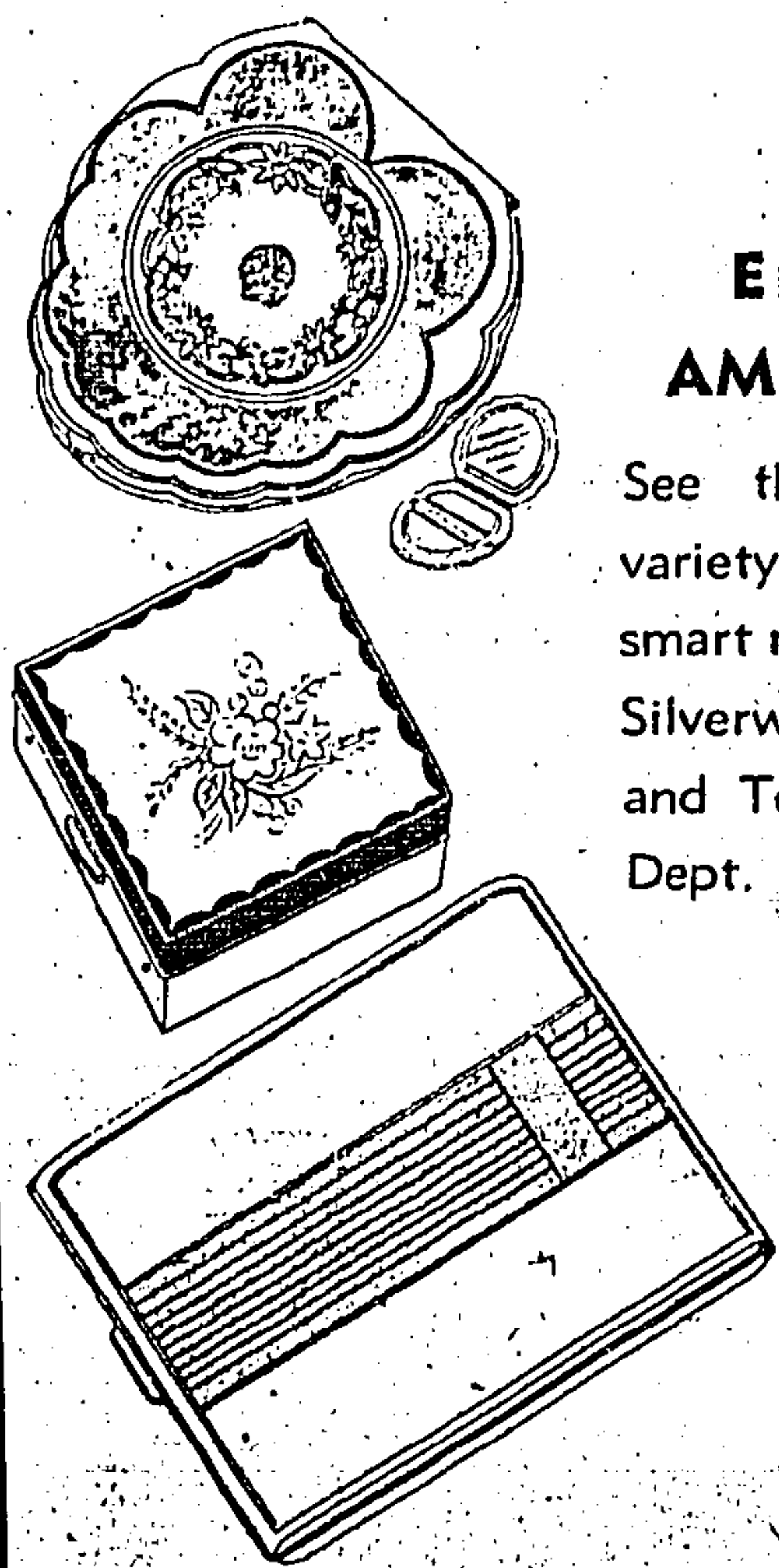
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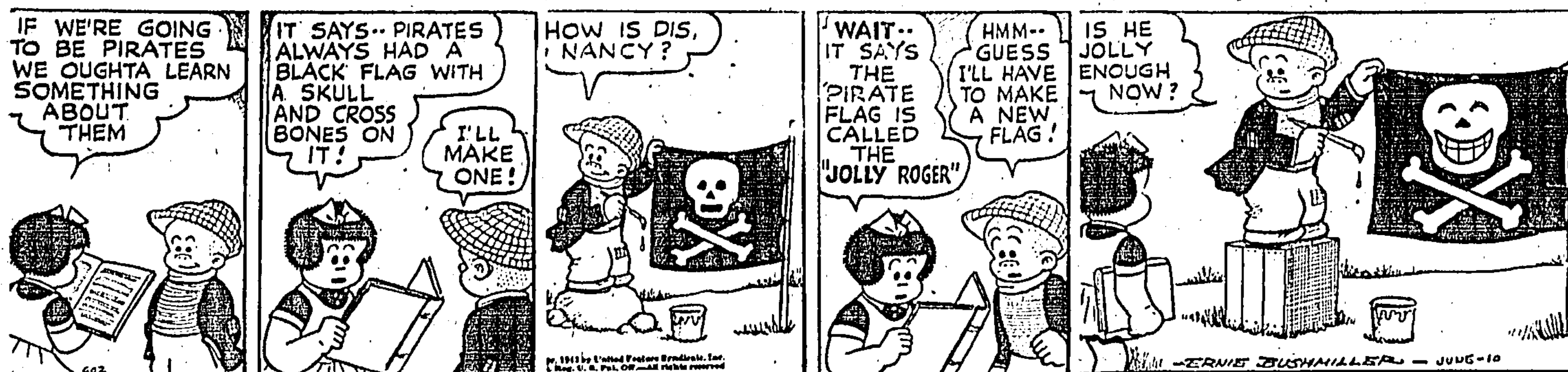
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NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



Australians Are Fully Equipped

General's Tribute To Local Communities

"THE A.I.F. in Malaya has all the necessary equipment to deal with any enemy, particularly in the type of country in which the fighting would take place," declared the General Officer Commanding the A.I.F. in Malaya, Major-Gen. Gordon Bennett, in an interview with "Australasian Associated Press."

"When the A.I.F. left Australia it was a well-trained body, but since the men have been here they have knuckled down under trying conditions, and they are even better trained," he said.

"The men realize, from the Australian viewpoint, as well as the Empire viewpoint, that Singapore occupies the most important strategic position next to the Suez Canal.

"If Singapore goes, then the enemy holds a barrier between Australia and the rest of the world and Australia would not be able to send assistance to the mother country, and Britain could not help us. The A.I.F. has not only man-power but also the material to prevent this."

Big Manoeuvres

Since the A.I.F. has been in Malaya it has undergone several big manoeuvres, capable tank-hunting squads have been organized, and the men are now able efficiently to find their way with a compass in the densest jungle.

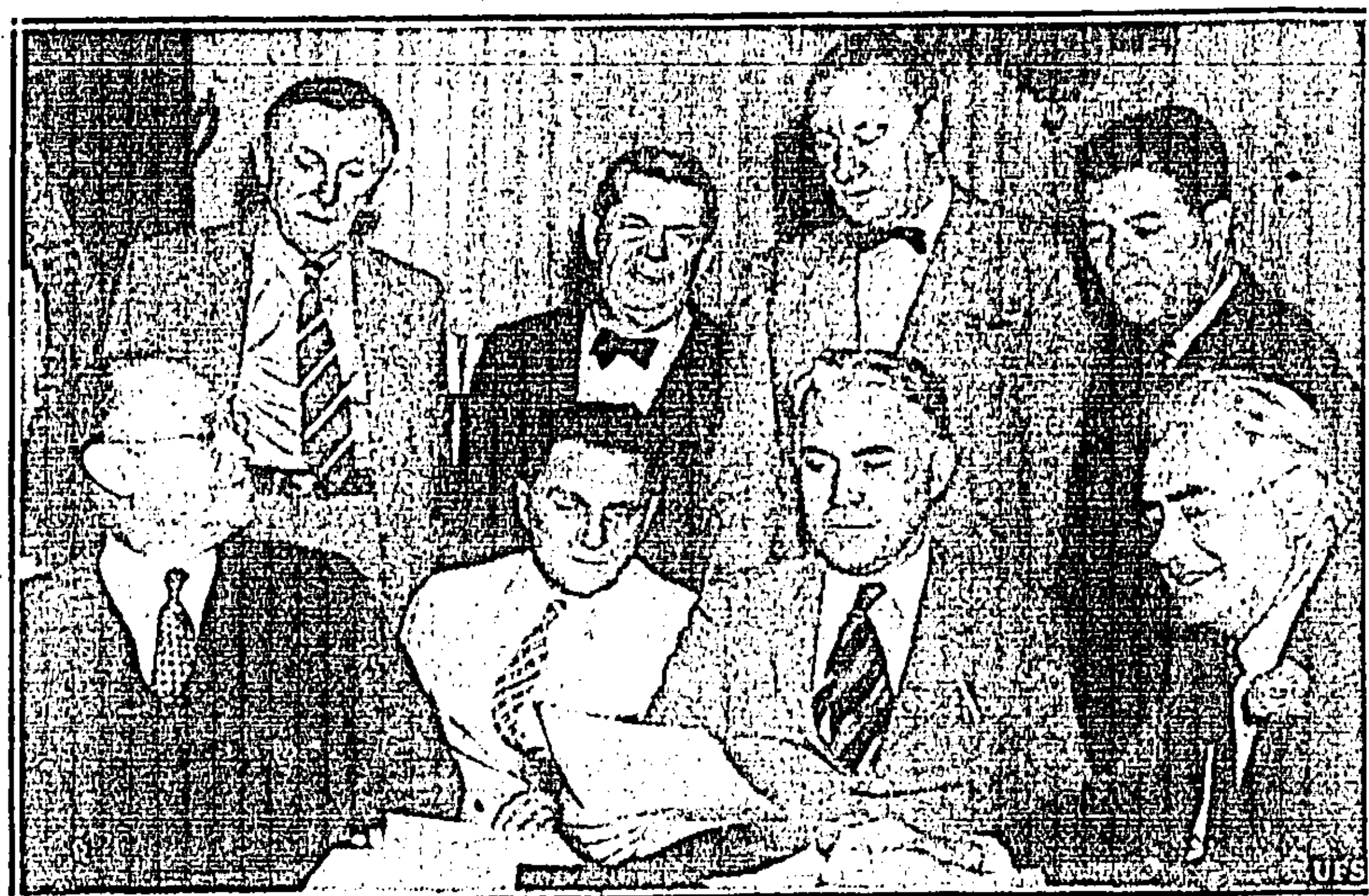
A.I.F. units interchange officers with British regiments, and there is a fine spirit of co-operation between the British and Australian troops, said Maj-Gen. Bennett.

It is pleasing to note how popular the A.I.F. has become with the natives, particularly the children. This is a most important bond in these times, when outside forces attempt to influence the civil population, says the Associated Press correspondent.

The local communities have done much to provide amenities for the A.I.F.

"I would like especially to praise the work done for the A.I.F. by British men and women in Malaya. The women run canteens, often doing the cooking for our soldiers, although they are not used to this work in their own homes," said Maj-Gen. Bennett.

"Special Anzac clubs have been established in almost every centre, with the co-operation of the local residents. At one centre, a special market has been built by the Chinese, so that the men will not be exploited."



NON-INTERVENTIONISTS—Congressional non-interventionists who differ with President Roosevelt. Seated, from left: Senators Robert A. Taft, Gerald P. Nye, Henrik Shipstead and Representative James F. O'Connor, of Montana. Standing: Senators William J. Bulow, Raymond E. Willis, Robert R. Reynolds and Robert M. La Follette.

Shipping Losses In Battle Of The Atlantic Can Be Faced

These are the figures to remember if you want to know how the Battle of the Atlantic is going.

Since the war began, Britain has obtained control of more than 10,000,000 tons of extra shipping—by capture from the enemy, from her Allies, by purchase, or by her own new building.

The United States has more than 7,000,000 tons of shipping in her existing merchant fleet. Britain can certainly launch 1,000,000 tons of new shipping a year from her own yards. The United States launched almost 4,000,000 tons of new ships in the last year of the last war and she can easily pass that figure in the later stages of this.

In the first year and a half of war, the Nazis sank just under 3,000,000 tons of British, Allied and other shipping. The total to the end of May was a little more than 7,000,000 tons.

These figures show that the position is not precarious. But the threat is a real one, for the Nazis have advantages which the Germans did not possess in the last war. They now command the coastline from Norway to the Gulf of Biscay, as well as the shipyards of the conquered countries.

The bomber has been added to the submarine, the surface raider and the minelayer as a weapon of attack upon shipping. Moreover, the British Navy no longer has the support of the French Navy. Nor has it the use of the bases in Ireland that proved so helpful in the last war.

Temporary Shortage
British losses have been heavy. A further substantial tonnage has been damaged, but a good deal of this has since been repaired. All the same, as the figures given above show, if losses are balanced against gains, the net addition to the tonnage at Britain's disposal is still well over five million gross tons.

True, Great Britain's importing capacity has not increased in proportion to the gain of tonnage, for a substantial number of vessels have been diverted to the fighting Services, while the average length of a voyage has increased appreciably as a result of the virtual cessation of trade with Continental Europe, and the average speed per vessel has been reduced by the introduction of the convoy system. But the tonnage at present at Great Britain's disposal is adequate for all essential purposes.

The mere fact that Britain has hitherto been able to import all her essential requirements, besides carry-

ing on a campaign in the Middle East, is itself a refutation of the figures of British shipping losses published by Germany—double those recorded by the Admiralty. But it is now realised that Germany's claims cannot be taken too seriously.

New Building
Let us examine the replacement side at greater length. In view of the need for strengthening the Navy and because of the large volume of repair-work on hand, Britain's own shipyards may not be able to produce new merchant tonnage much in excess of one million gross tons per annum.

The Empire does not possess facilities for the large-scale construction of merchant ships, though it is undoubtedly in a position to make a considerably bigger contribution than in the last war, when the gross tonnage launched rose from 26,700 in 1913 to 66,500 in 1917, 230,500 in 1918 and 298,500 in 1919.

The United States, on the other hand, is in a position to speed up her output very rapidly. What that country can accomplish was shown in the last war when its output of merchant tonnage rose from 175,200 gross tons in 1913 to 384,000 gross tons in 1916, 821,000 gross tons in 1917, 2,602,200 gross tons in 1918 and 3,579,800 gross tons in 1919.

Owing to the progress in industrial technique America is in a position to dwarf the records of the last war both in magnitude and in speed, and she has begun her expansion programme from a much higher level of output than in 1914; her output already approached 500,000 gross tons in 1940.

U.S. Navy's Part
And while America's output of merchant ships is gathering speed, she has a substantial merchant fleet of her own. This has recently been estimated at 1,150 ships of more than 7,000,000 gross tons. Even losses at a rate higher than those sustained in recent months would therefore scarcely achieve Germany's aim this year.

But, as in 1917, the final answer to Germany's attempt at starving Britain into submission, for lack of food, raw materials and munitions, will be found by the Fighting Services—the Admiralty in collaboration with the Air Force. And America's Navy, now incomparably stronger than in the last war, cannot be entirely left out of account.

Even if Japan should attempt to play Italy's role this year, America would have sufficient units to spare for decisive intervention on the Atlantic front.

Enough Food In Reich—But Only For The Rich

A REMARKABLE article in the Swiss newspaper De Tat, from its Berlin correspondent, reveals that German workers often go hungry, although food stocks are plentiful and the Nazi upper-class is living in comparative luxury.

The mood of the German people can only be described as exceedingly irritated, the correspondent says.

Rations are unexpectedly shorter this summer, which is attributed to the necessity of laying in stocks to tide over a long period, but, according to the correspondent, nobody knows the reason for this necessity.

"Everybody is trusting that the war will end this year, as Hitler promised," he adds. "All, from the hum-

blest workman to the big scale employer, cling to the prophecy. "Money is concentrated in the not very large upper class, which despite taxation, leads a remarkably pleasant life, but among the mass of the people many faces are sallow with privation."

"The poorer classes are beginning to look ragged, because the ration system does not cover the barest needs, while the quality of the ersatz materials is deteriorating."

Orders have been issued for the trial by court martial of the commanding officer of the military personnel on board the liner Dunera when it was carrying internees to Australia.

A regimental sergeant-major and a sergeant are also to be court-martialed.

Captain Margesson, Secretary for War, stated in a written Parliamentary answer that this action was to be taken as a result of the report of the court of inquiry into the conduct of the military personnel during the voyage.

In February Mr Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme) demanded in the House of Commons an official inquiry into allegations against the guard aboard the Dunera.

He alleged that most of the 2,400 people on board were friendly Jewish aliens, that they were robbed and were battered down and allowed on deck only on certain occasions.

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Five Tunnel Way Out Of Kansas Gaol

Five dangerous, long-term convicts escaped recently from Kansas State Penitentiary in what was described as the most "amazing and ingenious" break in the history of the penitentiary.

The men made their escape by digging a 30-foot tunnel behind the wall of a shaft in the prison coal mine. They tunneled into a concrete sewer pipe and after crawling 175 feet through the pipe they broke out of it and dug up 10 feet to freedom.

The warden said the men had worked on their elaborate escape scheme for probably a year.

The state highway patrol and county officers throughout north-eastern Kansas and surrounding states worked with meagre clues in their search for the men. The prisoners, who made their break during the night, had a start of at least an hour or perhaps two or three.

The men fled in a 1937 Chevrolet coach which belonged to a guard in the mine.

All of the men were in the prison for capital crimes and all had been there for more than nine years.

D'Oyly Carte Is Alive, Kicking

Famous Opera Company

LONDON.—The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, long associated with the best Gilbert and Sullivan interpretations, has returned to London's West End for the first time since 1933, with a rousing performance of "The Gondoliers" before an audience in which steel helmets far outnumbered the silk toppers.

It was the first night of four weeks of Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera at the old Savoy Theatre which Richard D'Oyly Carte built especially for the famous opera team in 1881.

The opening was another indication of the determination of the theatrical world to carry on and was in keeping with the D'Oyly Carte tradition of giving life to some of the best light musical literature ever written.

The war services have taken many of the younger members of the chorus but their places were filled by former choristers who had been exempted from military service.

There was little indication that the effects of war had cut into the high standards of this company which has toured Canada and the United States.

Dunera Guard To Be Tried
ORDERS have been issued for the trial by court martial of the commanding officer of the military personnel on board the liner Dunera when it was carrying internees to Australia.

A regimental sergeant-major and a sergeant are also to be court-martialed.

Captain Margesson, Secretary for War, stated in a written Parliamentary answer that this action was to be taken as a result of the report of the court of inquiry into the conduct of the military personnel during the voyage.

In February Mr Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme) demanded in the House of Commons an official inquiry into allegations against the guard aboard the Dunera.

He alleged that most of the 2,400 people on board were friendly Jewish aliens, that they were robbed and were battered down and allowed on deck only on certain occasions.

U.B. BEER



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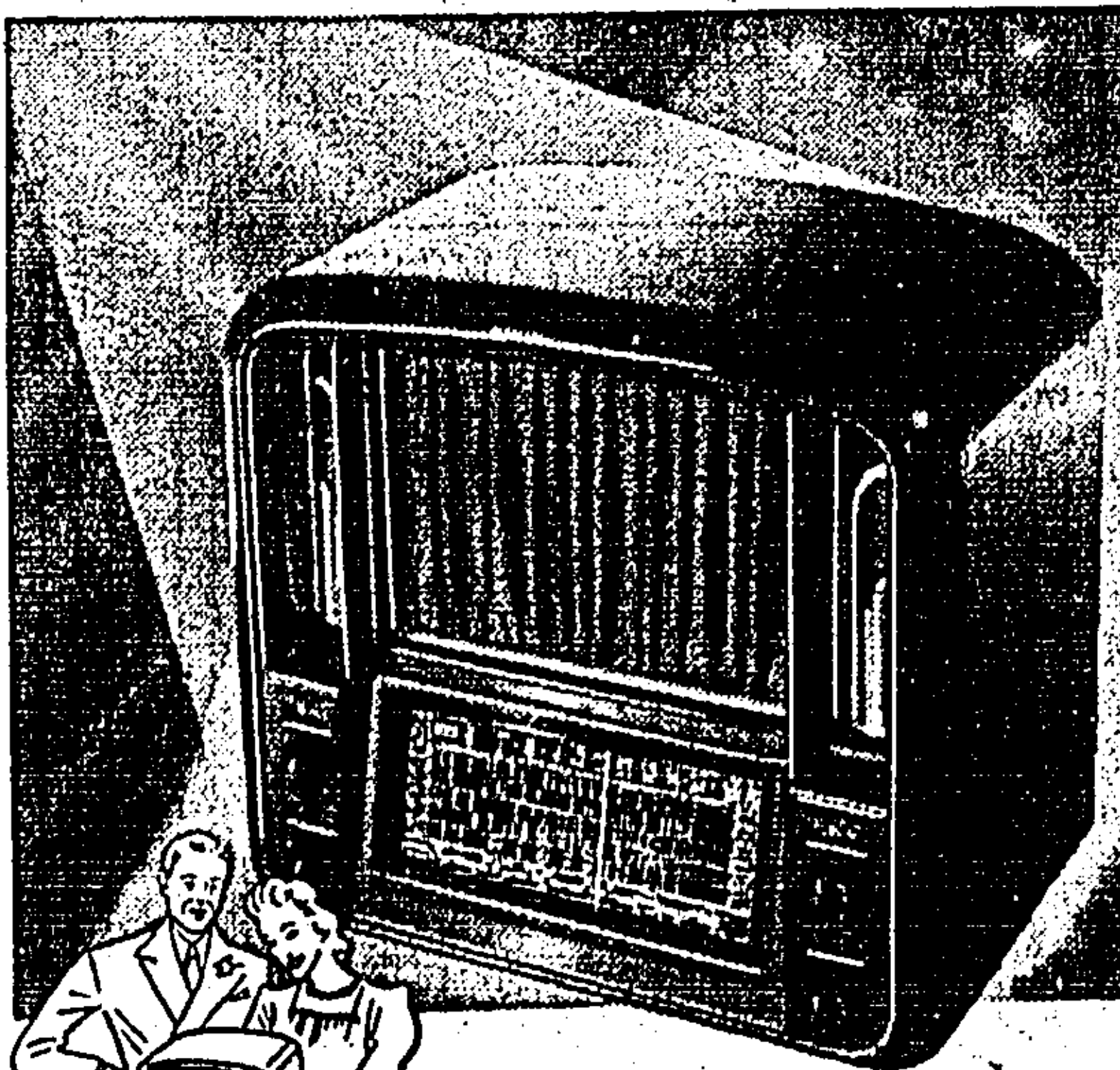
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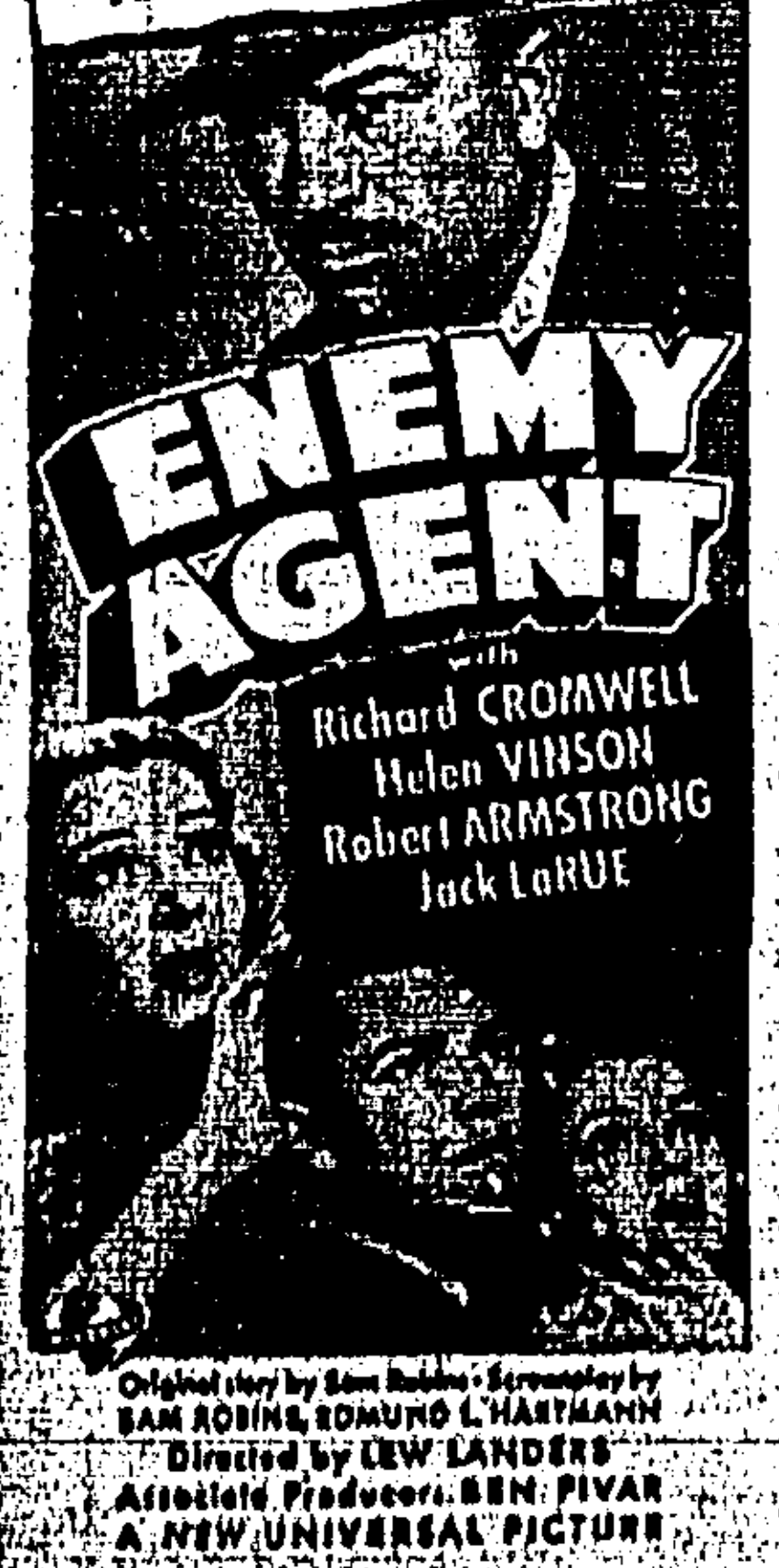
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THE CHANTECLER
TRY OUR POPULAR \$1.00 TIFFINS
Served in the Snack Bar

Our Premier Promises To Win War

→ FROM PAGE ONE

was 75 per cent. and 75 per cent. of what?

Regular Rest Needed
I take the datum line of the three months after Dunkirk, when our people worked to the utmost limit of their powers—men and women alike did not take off their clothing for a week at a time. Are we working at only 75 per cent. of that?

There are a few reasons why we cannot maintain indefinitely the intensive personal effort of a year ago. If we are to win this war and I feel solidly convinced that we shall, it will be largely by staying power. For that purpose there must be one day in seven of rest as a general rule and there must be one week's holiday a year. We have relaxed to that extent since Dunkirk; if we have not done so, we should have had a serious crash.

Effects of Rations
Next, allowance must be made for the very severe change in the diet of heavy manual workers which is far less stimulating than a year ago. Except for our fighting services, we have been driven back to a large extent from carnivorous to a more bountiful diet which may be satisfactory to the stomach but which would not make us all live on nuts, but it has produced a definite effect on the output of the heavy workers. We want meat in the mines and foundries and more cheese.

Food From America
Why should that gratify Lord Haw-Haw? Will Lord Haw-Haw also bear in mind the statement of Mr. Harry Hopkins the other day to the effect that the United States to see that our people get food and to keep the sea-lanes secure by which food can be brought? I know the great arrangements that have been made to send us food in variety and more interesting qualities (cheese), so I do not think I need be told that I am helping Lord Haw-Haw. If he ever gets any more consolation than he gets from me (laughter), his luck will be as hard as his deserts.

Every effort is being made to supplement the food and I share the hope of the Ministers of Food and Agriculture that our diet in 1942 will be more stimulating and energy-giving than that of 1941.

Dilation And Raids
Mr. Churchill also referred to dilation. He proceeded: It is estimated that one-third more people are working on war industries than a year ago. Many of them are trainees and dilutes. It would not be wonderful if they failed to preserve the same level of output per pair of human hands than that achieved by skilled craftsmen a year or 18 months ago.

Then there are air raids by which the Germans expected to smash our resisting powers. There were extraordinary blitzes on our ports and manufacturing centres, restrictions of black-out, interruptions and delays of transportation which all played their delaying and dislocating part.

Dispersion of Factories
Remedies and counter-measures, proposed and carried through when possible with such extreme vigour by the Supply Department with Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Aircraft Production in the van, took the form of dispersal.

This is a matter of life and death to the aircraft industry. A great British firm was dispersed into 45 sub-centres. I can give instances of dispersion to 20, 30 or 40 sub-centres. All this was achieved at the cost of production but it has placed us in a position, when we paid the cost, where we are immune from mortal damage to our aircraft production and in other branches of munitions from enemy air raids.

Work Families Moved
The work people may have to be moved from their homes, a plant may have to be shifted and domestic affairs have somehow to be adjusted often at great sacrifice and hardship. It is a marvel what has been done to overcome these grievous and novel difficulties (cheers).

Despite all troubles, the Ministry of Supply output in the last three months has been one-third greater than in the three months of the Dunkirk period.

Although our Army, Navy and Air Force are large, the Ministry have one-third more people working in factories and despite the dislocation of black-outs, dispersion and so on, each man is turning out on the whole each day as much as he did in that time of almost superhuman effort.

The Achievement
It may be said that one-third more workers are not one-third more output is quite a lot. But it has to be remembered that all adverse factors have been cancelled out. We made in the last three months more than twice the field guns that we made in the Dunkirk period. Munitions are half as much again. The combined programme of merchant and naval ship-building now in active progress is bigger than in any period of the last war although work is now immeasurably more complex than then.

In aircraft it is foolish to calculate by numbers of machines because of the difference of time in man-hours needed to produce them. But the increase even above the first period of a year ago is substantial. The increase since this Government took office is enormous. I should be proud to tell the House, but I am going to do so because the enemy has not told us their figures which we would like to have.

Progress Under Fire
You must be content with my assurance that progress and expansion on a great scale are continuous and are remorselessly spurred on. This has been accomplished under the fire of the enemy and under air assault which Hitler was led to believe would shatter our industry and reduce us to subjection.

It has been done in spite of difficulties of dispersion. It has been done without sacrifice of quality and has gained both actually and relatively.

Franco-Japanese Pact Terms

→ FROM PAGE ONE

ever, since yesterday lost effect owing to the dollar-payment clause.

French Fears
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ALGIER, July 29 (UP).—The "Dernieres Nouvelles" declares that by the new pact with Japan, France may one day find herself in a fight with America. The paper admits that the odds would be against Japan if a Far Eastern war developed, stressing that the Japanese could contrive with a great effort to build a maximum of 250 planes a month, while America has already reached a monthly production of 1,500.

Authorised Garrison
HANOI, July 29 (UP).—It is officially stated that 40,000 Japanese troops are authorised to be stationed in South Indo-China.

Now that air battles are developing again in scale and intensity, we can claim that our fighters are at least as much ahead of the enemy as when we defeated him a year ago.

As to bombers—British production alone without taking into account the power of bomb discharge on Germany at 1,500 miles range.

Greatest Harvest
In the next three months, taking in American reinforcements, we shall double it again and in the next six months after that we shall redouble it.

We have ploughed up land and by the grace of God we have been granted the greatest harvest in living memory, perhaps the greatest harvest ever known. We lost much equipment on the beaches of Dunkirk. Our food is rationed, our meat is reduced. We have been bombed and blacked out. But even in the seventh quarter of the war our total output of warlike stores has been nearly twice as great as our output in the corresponding seventh quarter of the last war and has equalled our output in the 14th or culminating peak quarter of the last war.

Labour's Support
When our new factories become available, and with the Minister of Labour completed his task of collecting workers from the unessential industries we must produce more, but to reach the level in two years which was only reached in the fourth year of the last war is an achievement which deserves to be celebrated better than doubt and jeers (cheers). We are told how badly labour is behaving from a number of people who never did a day's work in their lives (laughter and cheers). We had many devastating stoppages and strikes in the last war. In the last two years of it nearly 12 million days were lost through labour disputes. During the whole of this war—23 months—we have lost less than two million days.

I am anxious to have the latest intelligence. I received information a few minutes before I began to speak that there was no stoppage of work of any kind arising from trade disputes in any part of Great Britain.

Cause For Optimism
When I look on the whole tumultuous scene of this ever-widening war, I think it is my duty to give serious warning to the House and the country to be on guard equally against pessimism and against optimism.

There are, no doubt, temptations to optimism. It is a fact that mighty Russia, so thoroughly and treacherously assaulted, has struck back with magnificent strength and courage and has brought prodigious and well-deserved slaughter on the Nazi armies.

The United States, the greatest single power, is giving us aid on a gigantic scale and is advancing in rising wrath to the very verge of war.

It is a fact that German air superiority is broken and air attacks on this country for the time being have almost ceased.

It is a fact that the Battle of the Atlantic, although far from won, is, partly from American intervention, moving progressively in our favour.

Worst Not Over
It is a fact that the Nile Valley is so much safer than two or three months ago.

It is a fact that the enemy has lost his pretence of theme and doctrine and has sunk even deeper in moral and intellectual degradation and bankruptcy; that almost all his conquests have proved burdens and worse.

All this massive towering to facts on which we are entitled to dwell must not lead us for a moment to suppose that the worst is over. The formidable power of Nazi Germany, the vast destructive munitions they have made or captured, the skill and ruthlessness of their centralised war direction, the prostrate conditions of so many peoples under their yoke, the resources of so many lands which will be made, to some extent, available to them—all these restrain rejoicing and forbid the slightest relaxation. It would be madness to suppose that Russia or the United States are going to win this war for us.

Invasion Season Near
"The invasion season is at hand. All armed forces have been warned to be at concert pitch on September 1 and to retain the utmost vigilance meanwhile. We have to reckon with a gambler's desperation. Yet we stand here still the champion. If we fall, all fall; and if we fall, all fall together. It is only by the superlative and prolonged effort of the whole British Empire that the great combination of about three-quarters of the human race against Nazism will come into vehement and dynamic life.

For more than a year we have been all alone. All alone we have had to guard the treasures of mankind. Although there may be profound and encouraging changes in the situation, our own final and commanding responsibilities remain undiminished, and we shall only discharge them by continuing to pour out in the common cause the utmost energies of our strength and virtue and, if need be, to prefer the last drop of our heart's blood—(loud cheers).

S'pore Réaction To Freezing Orders

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hates which will enable Japan to laugh at the freezing orders because "it is unhappily true that in all countries there are vested interests tending to place profits before patriotism."

The defence chiefs apparently find nothing in the current situation warranting additional authoritative comment. The recent sparse issues of the official communiques were confined solely to descriptions of local military and naval accommodation, comforts, amusements etcetera, while apart from Saturday's freezing notification, the civil authorities have not issued any additional defence regulations.

Malaya Confident
The populace generally believes that Malaya will not be affected even though Japan persists in her expansion programme because any potential attacker would find a Malayan adventure most expensive on account of the formidable defences, particularly the air force, however, it was agreed everywhere that the defences can never be too strong and must necessarily be strengthened not only in Malaya itself but also the outlying areas such as British Borneo and Sarawak. The British, furthermore, realise the value of maintaining the sovereignty of Thailand and the Dutch East Indies which constitute a strong front line defence in Malaya.

Additional defence measures were announced to-day in Sarawak's official "Gazette" including the declaration that Kuching and Miri are defence areas and also the formation of a special coast guard.

Defence Extensions
Meanwhile, the Malaya defence chiefs openly talk about the extension of defences from Burma to Borneo not only with air bases but also coastal batteries and strongly reinforced heavy calibre artillery. Up country reports indicate that powerful Imperial forces are spread out over the entire peninsula and have now become hardened and experienced jungle warriors—a Highland regiment recently completed a 100-mile march largely through jungle country in eight days without casualties.

Malaya's formidable air power is fractionally demonstrated daily over Singapore by squadrons of high speed fighters and heavy bombers zooming above the city. (A formation of 21 Brewster planes screamed at top speed over the business centre while this dispatch was being written).

BRITISH & FINNS MAY BE AT WAR

→ FROM PAGE ONE

lations could scarcely be maintained without complications.

Britain Agrees
This opinion was evidently shared by Britain, judging from the recent statement in the House of Commons that relations could be broken off at any time.

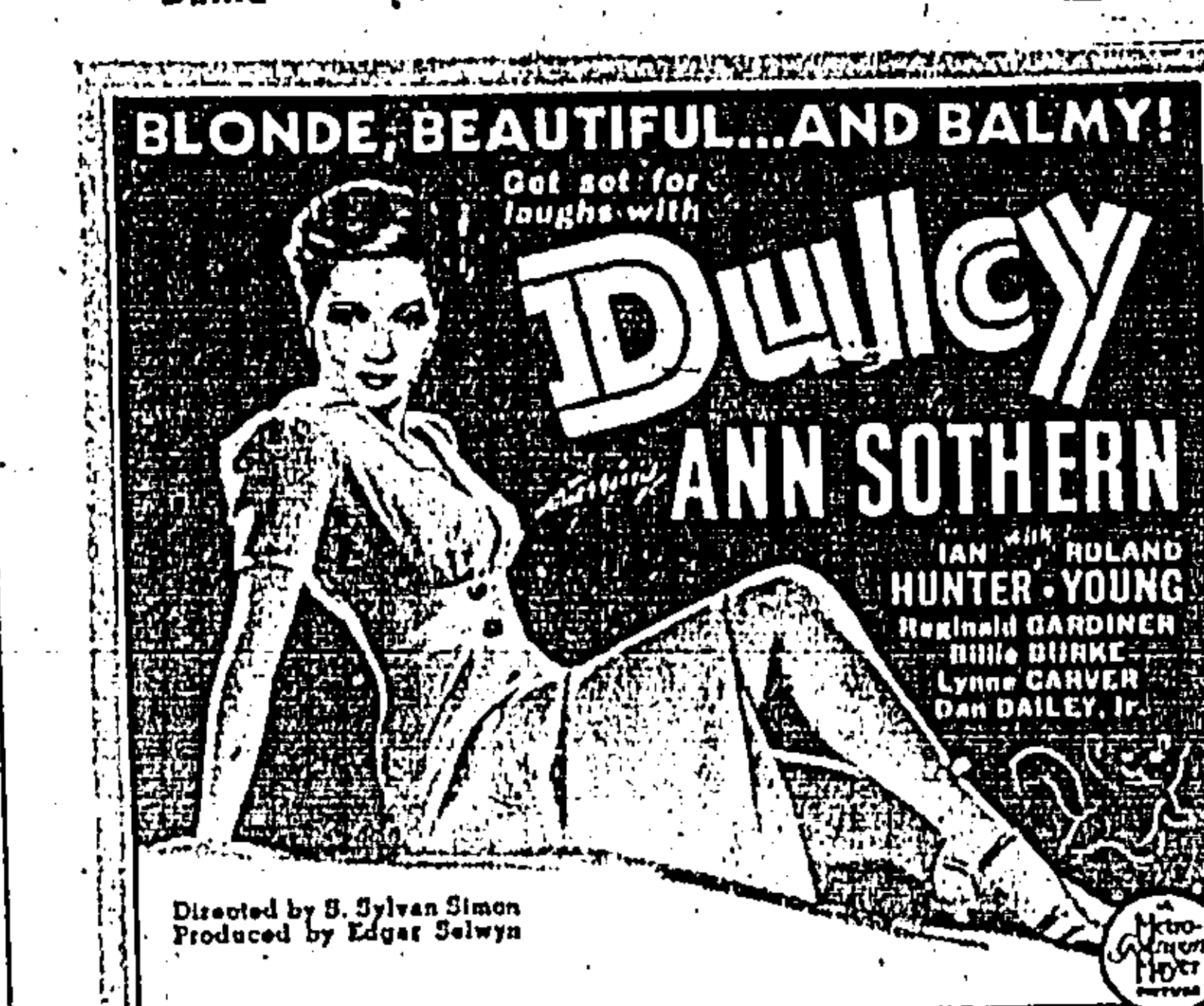
On the strength of these conditions, Finland decided that the Finnish Legation in London should suspend its activities and would be grateful to know whether the British held the same views in relation to the British Legation's activities in Helsinki.

LATE NEWS

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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TO - MORROW KATHARINE HEPBURN in "ALICE ADAMS"

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DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. Matinee: 30c, 40c. Evenings: 30c, 40c, 55c, 70c.

• TO-DAY & TO-MORROW •

BRIGHT LIGHTS! BEAUTIFUL GIRLS! MUSIC!
LANA TURNER - - - the girl whose personality makes you wake up and live - - - in the kind of role she was born to play - - - A SENSATION ON BROADWAY!



FRI. SAT. "NO, NO, NANETTE" Anna Neagle Richard Carlson

SHOWING TO-DAY A CHINESE DRAMA IN MANDARIN

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FOR SALE.

THE HONGKONG NATURALIST, Vol. X nos. 3 and 4. Price \$4 (postage extra). Now on sale at South China Morning Post Ltd.

Spending In South Africa Discouraged

JOHANNESBURG, July 29 (Reuter).—All avoidable public and private spending should be discouraged, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Union Minister for Finance, told South Africans in a speech here today.

Although there was nothing inflationary about the Union's increased note issue since the outbreak of war, since it went naturally with the increased business activity, there was more money available for spending than was required to finance production and transfer the available goods, he said.

Mr. Hofmeyr appealed to individuals to exercise rigid economy, especially in the purchase of imported goods to seek substitutes for high-priced articles and to abstain from the purchase of fixed property at inflated prices.

He foreshadowed steps to control profiteering and enforcement of price control.

Shid Building In U. S.

SINGAPORE, July 29 (Reuter).—The "Seattle Times" says: "826 ships with a total of 5,500,000 gross tons were on the shipways or under contract in American shipyards on June 1, 1941 as compared with the 287 vessels of 1,528,260 gross tons on July 1, 1940."

The Hongkong Telegraph Eleventh Annual Amateur Photographic Competition

June—September, 1941.
Two Silver Trophies Awarded by ILFORD LTD.

For the best and second-best entries.
Three Silver Trophies Awarded by EASTMAN KODAK CO.

First Prize in each of the three Sections.

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

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SECTION THREE

Plants and Flowers.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$50. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

1.—The Competition is open to all photographers.

2.—The entries awarded the Ilford Trophies for the best and second-best pictures in the Competition will not be entitled to any other prizes.

3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be posted on back of entry.

4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.

5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other competitions are ineligible.

6.—No competition of loss of, or damage to entries.

7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or tinted pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.

8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white, pasted on back of entry.

9.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of only the following sizes: 4x6, 5x7, 8x10.

10.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.

11.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.

12.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.

13.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph office within seven days.

14.—The use of aliases is strictly forbidden.

ENTRY FORM

NAME

SECTION

ADDRESS

Please use block letters and paste one of these forms on back of each entry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—
The Hon. General Secretary, I.L.C.S.P.C., Old City Hall, The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.
The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.
The Inspector, 12 Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.
The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:

South China Morning Post

China and Macao

British Empire and Foreign

The Hongkong Telegraph

China and Macao

British and Foreign

20 cents per copy

25 cents Saturdays.

DONATIONS TO CAUSES

Bomber Fund Support

The tenth donation (\$500), from all ranks of the "B" Company, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, and a sixth donation (\$100) from the Hongkong Electric Recreation Club, "Gala and Swindler", and another sixth donation of \$75 from the Craighover Cricket Club, and several other donations, brought yesterday's total of the Bomber Fund to \$249,017.54.

The following is the list at \$430.00.

Miss Helen Y. (in memory of the late Mrs. A. N. Macdonald) \$5

Mr and Mrs H. E. F. (third donation) 75

Metropo Trading Co. Ltd. 5

Hongkong Electric Recreation Club (Swimming Gala and Swindler) 113

(sixth donation) 50

"N" (tenth donation) 10

"M.B.C." 10

Craighover Cricket Club (sixth donation) 75

"No 104 Daria" 7.50

Banah Fund, Ltd. 2nd Battalion 0.93

Royal Scots (tenth donation) 0.93

W. "EMERGENCY REFUGEE COUNCIL"

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Emergency Refugee Council (Soup Kitchen) in memory of the late Mrs. I. M. A. Macdonald.

Mr and Mrs E. A. Cemerle, \$3.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul:

In memory of the late Mrs. I. M. A. Macdonald—Dr. E. L. de Souza, \$1.40

Mr and Mrs A. W. Loureiro, \$50

Mr and Mrs A. W. Loureiro, \$50

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge receipt of the following donations in memory of the late Mrs. E. L. de Souza:

Mr and Mrs Leo d'Almeida e Castro, \$15

Mr and Mrs J. M. Grant, \$2

Dr and Mrs Bernardo de Sousa, \$3.

S.P.C.A.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

June, 1941.

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Little Sisters of the Poor in memory of the late Mrs. E. L. de Souza:

Mr and Mrs K. Ashdowne, \$20.

B.W.O.F.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the British War Fund:

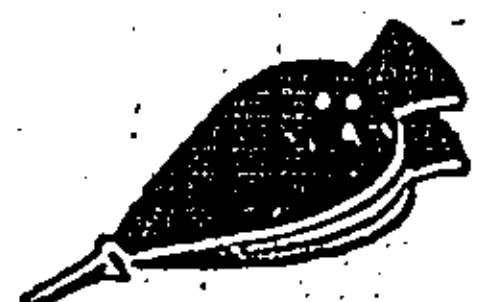
Miss Judith, \$5.

DONATIONS WAITING

Donations for the following Organizations await collection at the office of the S. C. M. Post: Associated Portuguese de Socorro, Raffles, Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of Air Victims, B.W.O.F., Emergency Refugee Council, S.P.C.A., New Territories Relief Association, St. Vincent de Paul, Chungshan Refugees, Little Sisters of the Poor, British Prisoners of War Fund, B.R.D.C.

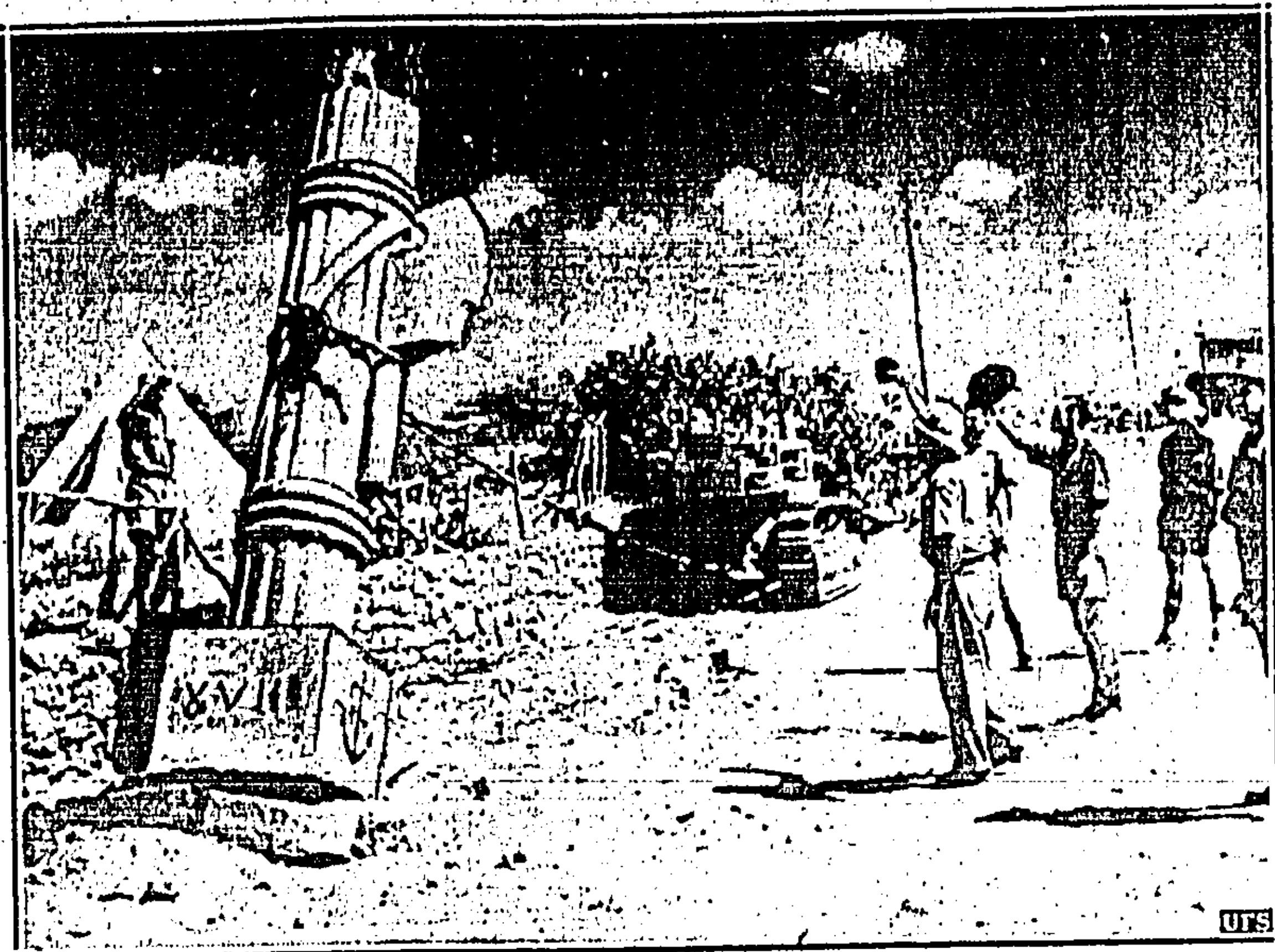
Cheero Club Collection

In response to enquiries, the Cheero Club, which is collecting for the old time and newspapers, notices that it has forwarded the sum of \$349.17 up to date to the South China Morning Post War Fund.



Fellowship of the Bellows

JUNE SCORE 470



FORMER TENANT DISPOSSESSED—Members of British Imperial Army choir and give mock salutes as Italian ornamental sign is torn down with tractor, after British occupation of Kismayu, Italian Somaliland.

Franco-Japanese Pact Terms Now Published

TOKYO, July 29 (Reuter).—The Franco-Japanese Protocol providing for a joint defence of Indo-China recognises that a threat to Indo-China would endanger Japan and East Asia and renews earlier pledges to respect Indo-China sovereignty and to refrain from anti-Japanese involvements.

Both parties thereupon agree, firstly, a mutual promise of military co-operation in the joint defence of Indo-China; secondly, special arrangements for such co-operation; and thirdly, these stipulations are valid only "so long as the situation which motivated their adoption exists."

TROOPS MOVE IN
SAIGON, July 29 (Reuter).—Japanese troops of occupation have begun to install themselves at Camranh Bay.

Australian Reaction
SYDNEY, July 29 (Reuter).—Licences for Japanese ships to load at Australian ports have been withdrawn, according to shipping companies here.

No Oil From N.E.I.
BATAVIA, July 29 (Reuter).—The abrogation of the 1940 petroleum agreement, it is authoritatively stated here that there is no such agreement.

A certain agreement was concluded between oil companies which, however, since yesterday lost effect owing to the dollar-payment clause.

French Fears
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
ALGERS, July 29 (UP).—The "Dernieres Nouvelles" declares that the new pact with Japan, France may one day, it she honours her signature, be drawn into a fight with America. The paper admits that the odds would be against Japan if a Far Eastern war developed, stressing that the Japanese could contrive with a great effort to build a maximum of 250 planes a month, while America has already reached a monthly production of 1,600.

Authorized Garrison
HANOI, July 29 (UP).—It is officially stated that 40,000 Japanese troops are authorised to be stationed in South Indo-China.

Shanghai Fears
CHUNGKING, July 29 (Central).—Considerable apprehension has been aroused among the Chinese and Americans in Shanghai over persistent reports that the Japanese are planning to seize the International Settlement as a measure of retaliation to the freezing of Japanese assets in America by the American Government.

According to a foreign report from Shanghai, the Japanese and the Wang Ching-wel regime in Nanking are considering practical measures for the taking over of the Settlement.

The report points out that the reason why the Japanese had not already seized the Settlement was that the Settlement was a principal source of foreign exchange for them. The Japanese method of acquiring foreign currency was that they first used their worthless paper notes to buy Chinese National Currency and then converted the latter into foreign exchange.

Now, with the freezing of the Japanese assets in America and the virtual stoppage of trade between America and Japan, the Japanese cannot take further advantage of the foreign Settlement in Shanghai, and therefore, it is considered likely that they may seize it as a retaliatory move against America.

Chinese Student's Success
NEW YORK ("Central News" by Clipper).—Winner of the first award of U.S.\$1,000 in the American Magazine Youth Forum Art Contest is Fred Gong, an 18-year-old Chinese student at Lincoln High School in Portland, Oregon. It is announced here.

Fred Gong was chosen from 37,000 contestants throughout the United States.

The Chinese youth will draw a number of posters for the United China Relief campaign before returning to his home in Oregon.

The Chief Justice, Sir Athol MacGregor, has left the Colony for Shanghai, to sit on the Full Court of Appeal.

Minister At Kabul
LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—The appointment of Sir Francis Verner Wylie as Minister at Kabul when the present Minister, Lieut-Colonel Sir Kerr Fraser-Tyler, vacates the position, has been approved by the King announces the Foreign Office.

Sir Francis was Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar from 1938 to 1940.

Duke Of Kent Flies The Atlantic
OTTAWA, July 29 (UP).—The Duke of Kent arrived here today to study aircraft training in the Commonwealth. He is the first member of the Royal Family to fly the Atlantic.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—Without Colic—And You'll Jump out of Bed in the Morning Full of Vigor.

The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Wind builds up your stomach. You get constipated. You feel listless and tired. You feel heavy and weary and the world looks blue.

Lactative is only medicine. A more powerful movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those too old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." Harmonize, stimulate, and make bile flow new fresh. Ask for CARTER'S Little Liver Pills by name. Substitutes return anything else.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2 3/4
Demand London	1/2 3/4
T.T. Shanghai	400
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2
T.T. Japan	102 1/2
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	24 1/2
T.T. Manila	40 1/2
T.T. Batavia	43 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	140 1/2
T.T. Saigon	103 1/2
T.T. Franco	103
T.T. Switzerland	103
T.T. Australia	1/8 1/4

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3 3/4
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 3/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	25 1/4
4 m/s Franco	24 1/2
30 d/s India	24 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	0.2 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	0.2 1/2

Decorations For Battle Of Matapan

Victory Over Italians

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Many officers and men of the formidable, one of Britain's newest aircraft-carriers, and of the battleship Warspite, were named in a supplement to to-night's "London Gazette" for their part in the great victory over the Italian fleet off Cape Matapan—the greatest naval victory of the war.

Commander C. G. Thompson becomes an additional Officer of the British Empire.

H.M.S. Formidable
Awards to officers and men of the formidable include the D.S.O. to Lieut-Commander W. H. G. Saunt and the D.S.C. to Lieut-Commander J. D. Stead.

Ten officers receive the D.S.C., five Distinguished Service Medals are awarded and 38 officers and men are mentioned in dispatches.

Captain H. A. Rowley, of the Gloucester, and Commander G. Barnard of the Warspite receive the D.S.O. and Lieut-Commander A. S. Bolt of the Warspite receives a bar to the D.S.O.

Seven other Distinguished Service Crosses are awarded to officers of the Warspite, Barham, Valiant and Hawcock, and there are seven Officers and men of these and other warships among those mentioned in dispatches.

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS
H.K. Banks \$ x.d. 1,300 s.
H.K. Banks & x.d. 68 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K.) & x.d. 76 n.
Chartered Banks & x.d. 84 n.
Mercantile & S. & B. 23 1/2
Mercantile C. & S. 11 n.
East Asia & S. 75 b.

INSURANCES
Canton \$ 225 b.
Union Ins. \$ 405 n.
China Underwriters \$ 1 n.
H.K. Fire Ins. \$ 165 b.

SHIPPING
Douglas \$ 120 n.
Steamboats \$ 8 1/2 n.
Indo-China P. \$ 90 n.
Indo-China D. \$ 70 n.
Shell (Bearers) \$ 45 7/16 n.
Waterboats \$ 65 n.

DOCKS ETC.
Wharves \$ 80 b.
Docks \$ 15 7/8 n.
Providents \$ 580 s.
Shal Dockyards \$ 25 n.

MINING
Kallian s/- 13/6 n.
Raub \$ 8 n.
H.K. Mines 2 cts n.

LANDS
Hotels \$ 335 s.
Lands \$ 34 1/2 s.
Shal Lands Sh. \$ 10 1/4 n.
Humphreys \$ 7 n.
H.K. Realities \$ 3 1/4 s.
Chinese Estates \$ 101 b.

UTILITIES
Trams \$ 17 s.
Peak Tram (old) \$ 7 n.
Peak Tram (new) \$ 3 1/4 n.
Star Ferries \$ 63 1/4 n.
Y. Ferries \$ 22 n.
China Lights (old) \$ 580/80 22 n.
China Lights (new) \$ 135 s.
Macao On \$ 21 1/4 s.
H.K. Electric (old) \$ 21 1/4 s.
H.K. Electric (new) \$ 21 1/4 s.
H.K. Electric \$ 10 1/2 s.
Sundakan Lights \$ 12 1/2 n.
Telephones (old) \$ 23 n.
Telephones (new) \$ 8 1/4 s.

INDUSTRIALS
Cald: Macg. (Ord.) \$ 30 n.
Cald: Macg. (Pref.) \$ 25 n.
Canton Tees \$ 14 1/2 s.
Cement \$ 14 1/2 s.
H.K. Ropes \$ 800 s.

STORES, &c.
Dairy Farms \$ 19 s.
Watsons \$ 10 1/4 s.
Lane Crawford \$ 0 1/4 s.
Sinceres \$ 0 1/4 s.
Wing On \$ 180 n.
Wm. Powell, Ltd. x.d. 1 1/4 n.

COTTON MILLS
Ewo Sh. \$ 33 n.
Shal Cotton Sh. \$ 305 n.

MISC.
H.K. Govt. 4 1/2 % 0 1/4 b.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2 % 0 1/4 b.
H.K. Govt. 2 1/2 % (1940) 0 1/4 b.
Entertainments \$ 0 1/4 n.
Constructions (old) \$ 1 1/2 n.
Constructions (new) \$ 80 cts n.
Vibro Piling \$ 720 n.
Marmans Inv. (Lon.) \$ 8 1/4 n.
Marmans Inv. (H.K.) \$ 2 1/4 n.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1851.

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000

Reserve Fund £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

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West End Branch:

14-16, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Manchester Branch:

52, Mosley St., Manchester, 2.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Alor Star, Hongkong, Rangoon, Amoy, Ipoh, Semarang, Bangkok, Ipoh, Seremban, Malacca, Klang, Shanghai, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Agence, Kuala Lumpur, Surabaya, Cebu, Manila, Tongkal, Canton, Madras, (Dhaka), Colombo, New York, Tientsin, Delhi, Peking, Yokohama, Hankow, (Kobe).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for One Year or shorter periods in Local or other Currencies at rates which will be quoted on application.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS also opened in Local Currency and Sterling with interest allowed at rates obtainable on application.

The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor and Trustee business and claims recovery of debts.

Income Tax overpaid on terms which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies and Branches.

W. H. EVANS THOMAS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Head Office—15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Authorised Capital £10,000,000

Subscribed Capital £10,000,000

Paid-up Capital £10,000,000

Reserve Fund and Rest £124,669

DONALD DUCK

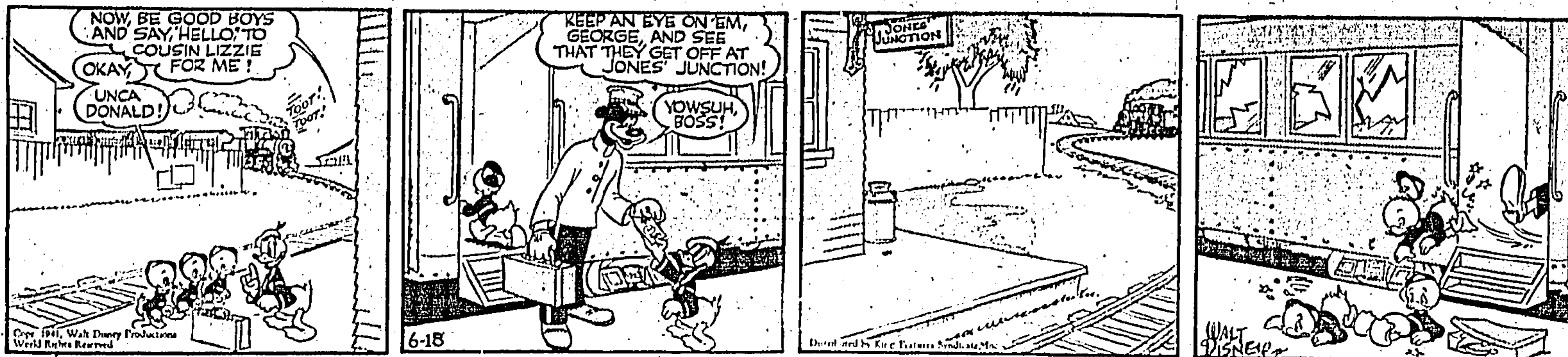
By Walt Disney

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SHARKSKIN FOR SUMMER SIRENS



If you wear sharkskin to the sea, then you are in the swim. It's the latest thing in bathing suits. ABOVE—Starlet Mary Howard dons a red-foliage-on-white suit of sharkskin, while Ann Morris uses the same colour scheme, only polka dots. CENTRE—For beach relaxation, Lana Turner chooses white gaberdine slacks, with sweater coat in brilliant red, white and blue. RIGHT—Small blue and white checked taffeta is used by Ann Rutherford for her yachting suit, with eyelet lace ruffle trim on the bodice and step-in-shorts.

COLONY'S TRADE FOR HALF YEAR

According to an official report released for publication by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, the combined values of the Colony's imports and exports of merchandise during the first half year of 1941 totalled \$689.8 millions (\$42.6 millions) as compared with \$746.1 millions (\$46.1 millions) in the first half year of 1940, and \$571.0 million (\$35.1 millions) in the first half year of 1939.

In terms of local currency the total visible trade of the Colony decreased by 7.5 per cent. in the first half year of 1941 as compared with the first half year of 1940, and increased by 20.8 per cent. as compared with the first half year of 1939.

In terms of sterling the total visible trade of the Colony decreased by 7.6 per cent. in the first half year of 1941 as compared with the first half year of 1940, and increased by 21.4 per cent. as compared with the first half year of 1939.

Imports of merchandise amounted to \$387.3 millions (\$23.9 millions) in the first half year of 1941 as compared with \$419.6 millions (\$25.9 millions) in the first half year of 1940, and \$301.0 millions (\$18.5 millions) in the first half year of 1939; whilst exports amounted to \$302.5 millions (\$18.7 millions), \$326.5 millions (\$20.2 millions) and \$270.0 millions (\$16.6 millions) respectively.

In terms of Hongkong currency imports of merchandise decreased by 7.7 per cent. in the first half year of 1941 as compared with the first half year of 1940, and increased by 28.7 per cent. as compared with the first half year of 1939; whilst exports decreased by 7.4 per cent. in the first half year of 1941 as compared with the first half year of 1940, and increased by 12.0 per cent. as compared with the first half year of 1939.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday is:

Buyers
H.K. Govt 4% Loan 97.50
H.K. Govt 3 1/2% Loan (1934) 94.25
H.K. Govt 3 1/2% Loan (1940) 94.25
Bank of East Asia 77 1/2
Canton Ins. \$225
Chinese Estates \$101
Macao Electric \$18
H.K. Fire Ins. \$185

Sellers
Electricity "O" X. Rts \$22.25
Electricity Rts \$11.10

Sales
Docks \$15.70
Providents \$5.60/65
Trams \$16.00
Liquor "O" \$5.00/80
Liquor "N" \$1.30
Electricity "N" \$21
Electricity Rts. \$11
Macao Electric \$18.30



Only a fragrance that's got something. Makes you feel smart. Makes you look chic. Makes you feel romantic. Very chic. Very interesting. And it ALWAYS keeps fresh. On frocks, turbies, handkerchiefs.

SAVILL'S

Mischief
APS COSMETIC SHOPPE
opposite HONGKONG HOTEL

CONTRACT BRIDGE

How to Play AND How to Win

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON
New Method Is Equally Safe

"DEAR Mrs Culbertson: Our little group has taken up the new method of the Culbertson System and, generally speaking, has found them very satisfactory. However, we do not always get good results with the new procedure in the matter of two-bids. This hand gave us a lot of trouble in our last session. North-South vulnerable.

North-South vulnerable.
A9 QJ
AK1085 QJ96
AK84 Q1003
K QJ107

North-South vulnerable.
A9 QJ
AK1085 QJ96
AK84 Q1003
K QJ107

North-South vulnerable.
A9 QJ
AK1085 QJ96
AK84 Q1003
K QJ107

North-South vulnerable.
A9 QJ
AK1085 QJ96
AK84 Q1003
K QJ107

North-South vulnerable.
A9 QJ
AK1085 QJ96
AK84 Q1003
K QJ107

"Will you please analyze this situation for us and compare the two methods of bidding?—R.D.L., New York."

It is quite true that under the old rule, which demanded a first response of two notrump on a hand such as South's, the final contract would properly be only four spades, easily makable. It is equally true, however, that under the new system (which calls for a suit response if the suit is as good as K x x x, Q J x x x, or six cards or longer) North-South should also stop at four spades, with this bidding:

North-South vulnerable.
A9 QJ
AK1085 QJ96
AK84 Q1003
K QJ107

North-South vulnerable.
A9 QJ
AK1085 QJ96
AK84 Q1003
K QJ107

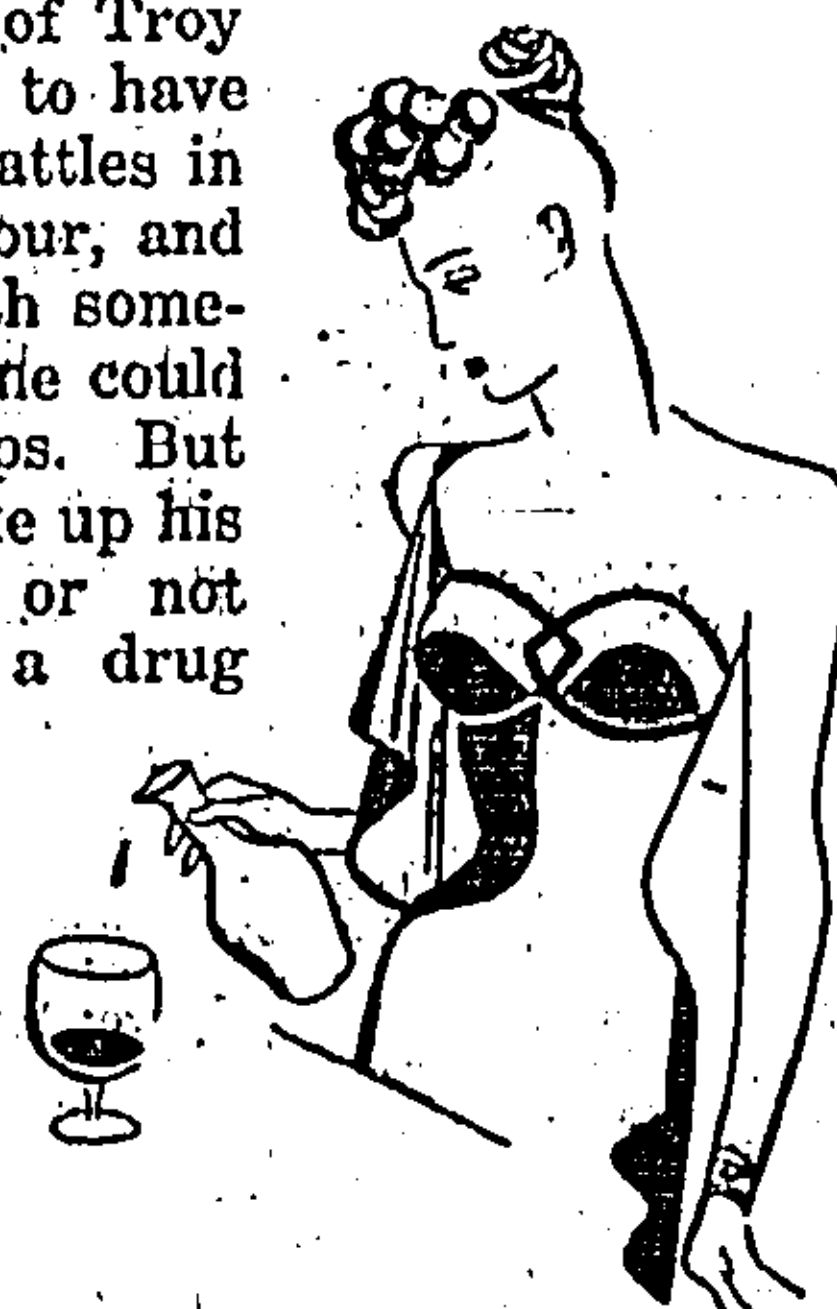
North-South vulnerable.
A9 QJ
AK1085 QJ96
AK84 Q1003
K QJ107

North-South vulnerable.
A9 QJ
AK1085 QJ96
AK84 Q1003
K QJ107

North-South vulnerable.
A9 QJ
AK1085 QJ96
AK84 Q1003
K QJ107

WHAT Was This Woman's SECRET?

WE know that Helen of Troy was beautiful enough to have one of the most famous battles in history fought in her honour, and we could certainly do with someone to-day whose face alone could launch us a thousand ships. But what no one can quite make up his mind about is whether or not the lovely Helen was also a drug addict.



HELEN OF TROY is the woman.

In this article, MARCUS HOLLYSTONE will help you to know her a little better

Here and there a fragment in her story seems to point to the fact that Helen definitely was.

For instance, in the Odyssey, Homer tells us that when Telemachus visited Menelaus (Helen's lawful husband) in Sparta, the remembrance of Ulysses and other warriors acted very depressingly on the assembly, so Menelaus ordered a banquet to be served and Helen herself prepared the guests a peculiar drink.

"And Helen, daughter of Zeus, poured into the wine a drug, Nephenthe, which gave forgetfulness of evil.

"Those who had drunk of this did not shed a tear the whole day long, even if their mother or father were dead, even if a brother or a beloved

son had been killed before their eyes by the enemy.

"And Helen, daughter of Zeus, possessed this wonder-

ful substance which Polydamna had given her, the wife of Thonis in Egypt—that fertile country which produced so many balms, some beneficial and some deadly."

MODERN science says there is only one substance in the world capable of acting in this way, and that is opium—the vehicle of morphia.

Its characteristic effect after habitual use is a state of complete indifference towards everything except oneself.

This description from Homer has enabled doctors and historians to make another guess: namely, that Greek warriors consumed Nephenthe before battle, in order to dull their sense of danger.

Only the "initiated"—the Heroes—made use of it. Surely, then, Helen had prepared this opiate at other times and other occasions for her consilants, from her store of Egyptian drugs.

AND while we are on the subject of drugs, don't make the mistake of thinking the Stone Age was as simple as it sounds.

Relics from the Stone Age—the epoch of the lake dwellers some 4,000 years ago—found in the Swiss Lakes, include not only poppy seeds but also capsules of the poppies.

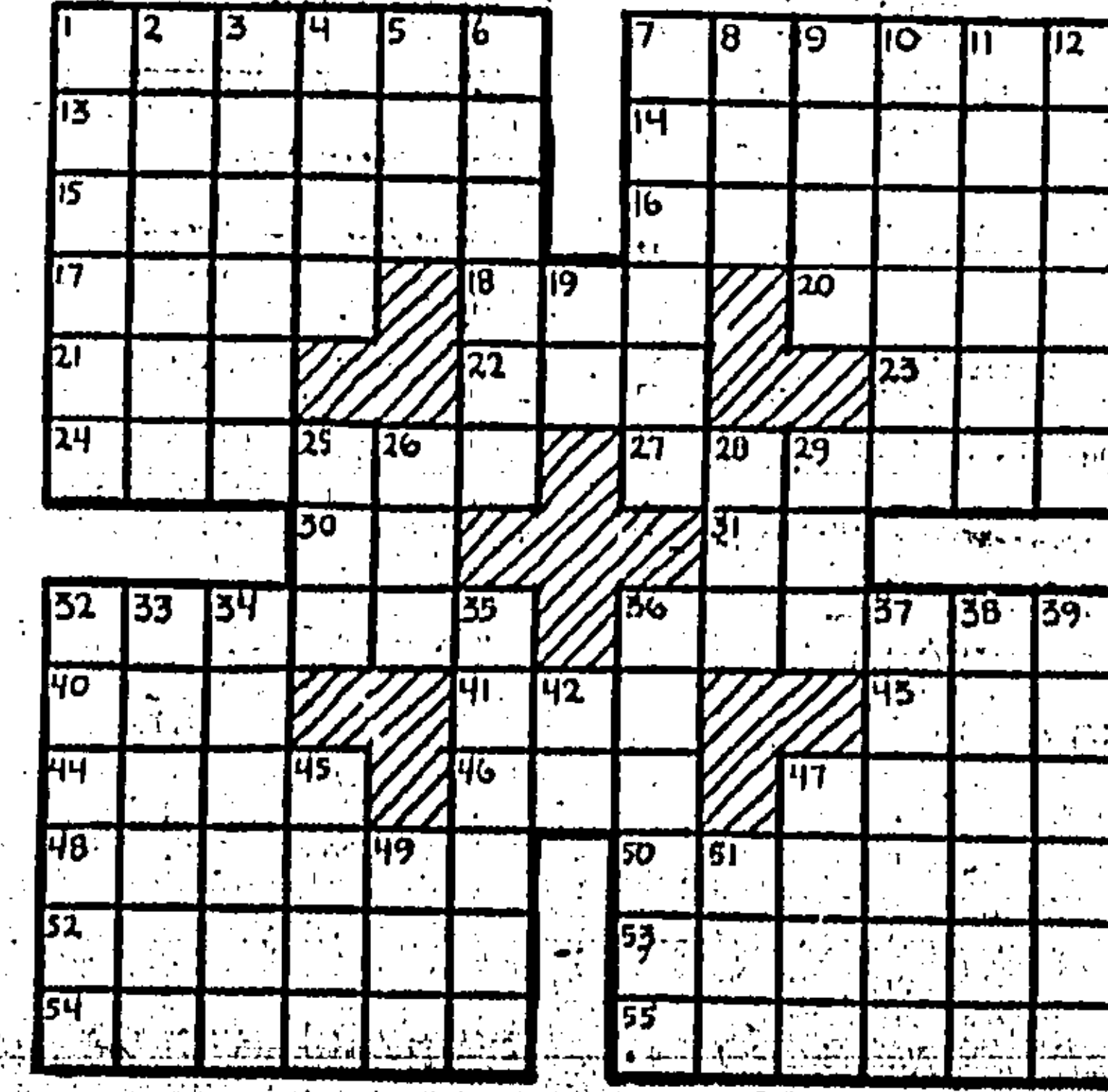
On examination, these have proved not to be primitive wild poppies but the cultivated opium poppy itself.

So they knew a thing or two about Nephenthe even before the lovely Helen did!

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS
1—Measure of ability to hold electric charge.
7—Contest.
13—Character in Midsummer Night's Dream.
14—Crane.
15—Indian ornament.
16—Disavow.
17—Secured with difficulty.
18—Constellation.
19—Girl's name.
21—Light car.
22—Hawaiian food.
23—Dance.
24—Mountain nymphs.
25—Beloved of Zeus.
26—Fruit.
27—Fruit.
28—Greek letter.
29—Greek letter.
30—Greek letter.
31—Greek letter.
32—Greek letter.
33—Greek letter.
34—Greek letter.
35—Greek letter.
36—Greek letter.
37—Greek letter.
38—Greek letter.
39—Greek letter.



Watson's Old Style Brewed Ginger Beer



It's a delicious
beverage for
any occasion.

ITS REFRESHING "BITE"
ITS FOAMING HEAD,
ITS HEARTENING
GINGER TANG MAKE
IT JUST THE "THING"
FOR AN ENERVATING
SUMMER'S DAY.

"BREWED" BY

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Lovely to look at—



because she keeps herself immaculately groomed. "HAZELINE" SNOW" is her choice of toilet preparation for day use; for "HAZELINE" SNOW" keeps the skin smooth and supple. Its delicate fragrance adds charm to a lovely complexion.

"HAZELINE" SNOW"

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toilet preparation



Glass jars

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BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
(INCORPORATED) THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD. LONDON, ENGL.
LONDON AND SHANGHAI

WHY NOT START A SHRAPNEL BOX

1 Cent Buys Percussion Cap of a .303

	S.A.
5 "	A Bullet
12 "	A Complete .303 Round
25 "	A Complete .50 Round
50 "	One Piece of R.A.F. Forest Confetti
1 Dollar "	1 Bomb Fuse
5 "	1 Parachute Flare
10 "	1 Incendiary Bomb
25 "	1 Complete Set of Spark Plugs
50 "	1 Small High Explosive Bomb
100 "	1 Large High Explosive Bomb
250 "	1 Bomb Rack
500 "	1 Stick of Bombs
1,000 "	A Bren Gun
5,000 "	Bombs & Petrol for a Visit to Berlin
10,000 "	1 Day's Upkeep of a Squadron of Fighters
100,000 "	1 Spitfire or Hurricane
500,000 "	1 Flying Fortress
1,000,000 "	2 Coastal Motor Boats
7,000,000 "	1 Destroyer
40,000,000 "	1 10,000 Ton Cruiser
160,000,000 "	1 35,000 Ton Battleship

The South China Morning Post, Ltd. will be pleased to supply cards 14" x 11" of the above list, with the name printed thereon of any Firm or Club wishing to start a Shrapnel Box.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, July 30, 1941.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 28015

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THOUGHT FOR JAPAN

The significance of the freezing of Japanese credits by Britain and America and supporting action taken by the Dominions and the Dutch East Indies has not been lost on Tokyo whose utterances to date have been singular for the lack of fire and wrath which usually accompanies any unwelcome act by the restraining influences in the Far East. To save what little face she has Japan has been compelled to adopt a retaliatory action on similar lines but since we took the initiative and weighed the issues before doing so it can be presumed—that the democracies considered the financial stake to be worth risking; or it may be that we realised the impossibility of realising our assets in Japanese territory or occupied territory under present conditions and decided to use them to some purpose at this opportune moment.

In actual fact the freezing is not tight and is not final. It merely slows down tremendously the flow of trade between the two blocs but it can at any time completely halt this flow and thus represents the full cooking of a pistol which was half cocked in self defence by America when she abrogated her long-standing commercial treaty with Japan just over a year ago.

Spending at the rate of £10,000,000 a day Britain has long since ceased to put a value on money as such and is bending all her immense resources to win the war regardless of cost. We are prepared to go to the limit in the Far East as well as in Europe because the same great odds are being fought for here as in the west.

No matter how much we yearned at times for a settlement of the China war and resumption of our support from our brother sufferers in China. Though the material loss to ourselves has been great and may be greater we shall not regret it in the long run but nobody now can with confidence that Japan's ambitions are insatiable in their sphere as Hitler's are in Europe.

It is not a question of Indo-China alone. That unhappy misconception of the French people has never borne itself in the courageous manner of the Czechs but it is really Czechoslovakia all over again—but this time without the Munich.

While both sides will operate the freezing of credits with tolerance to see how far the issues will be taken, Japan must concern herself with amelioration instead of consolidation of the fast-binding problems of the

"How strong is the De Gaulle movement in Indo-China?" People have frequently asked me this since I returned from the French colony. The answer is that there is no De Gaulle movement in Indo-China. There is plenty of pro-De Gaulle and pro-British spirit, but it has never materialised in an organised movement.

I estimate conservatively that 60 per cent of the colony's French population are pro-British or pro-De Gaulle, yet anti-British and anti-American articles are daily featured in the papers of Hanoi and Saigon.

At least 90 per cent of the French are violently anti-Japanese and are in favour of resistance to Japan, yet the colony behaves like a serf of Nippon.

This puzzling situation can be explained by America's and England's refusals to sell planes and munitions to Indo-China and by the spiritless attitude of the Hanoi government. If Britain and America had sold Indo-China war supplies when the French first asked for them, there is little doubt that the colony would have joined De Gaulle.

When the Japanese first presented demands on Indo-China shortly after the fall of France, General Catroux was Governor of the colony. He was a De Gaulle and the whole colony was fervently hoping that he would declare Indo-China for the Free French.

Catroux, who was one of the most popular governors the colony has had for years, asked Britain and the United States for aid against the Japanese. He was refused. Without planes and ammunition from Manila and Singapore, Indo-China could not fight the Japanese, even if assisted by China. Catroux realised this and decided that the colony was lost. He went to North Africa where he became commander-in-chief of the Free French forces. The population of Indo-China grieved the day he left. He was the only possible man who could have led a De Gaulle movement in Indo-China. His departure meant that the democracies had refused to help the colony.

Pressure On Vichy

By adding the Germans to bring pressure on Vichy, the Japanese shortly afterwards made the Petain Government give its consent to the stationing of Japanese troops and planes in northern Indo-China. The Hanoi government decided to obey Vichy orders which were submitted via Berlin and Vichy.

From the day Japanese troops and planes were allowed in the colony, Indo-China lost its independence. By strengthening their troops in northern Indo-China and by sending squadrons of planes roaring over the palace of Governor-General Jean Decoux, the Japanese could make the French accept almost any demands.

But while Indo-China received the Japanese blows with her hands down a pro-British and pro-De Gaulle spirit continued to prevail among the French of the colony, whose hatred of the Japanese has been growing stronger day by day. For they know that the Japanese are working hand-in-glove with the Germans in making Vichy accept Japan's frequent and ever more far-reaching demands on the helpless colony.

The Toast

On New Year's Eve I had dinner with eight French officers in a small town in northern Indo-China. When the clock struck twelve one of the officers stood up, lifted his glass, and said in a subdued voice: "Vive De Gaulle. 'Vive De Gaulle, Vive Grand Bretagne' they all answered in low voices.

The Hanoi government's conciliatory attitude toward the Japanese has disgusted the population, though many realise that without help from abroad, resistance is hopeless. Though the majority of the French population would love to test the arrogant little Japanese to pieces, the government continually submits to outrageous insults by the Nipponese.

In Haiphong I once saw a French woman slapped half a dozen times in the face by three Japanese soldiers. Two French officers were watching while the Japanese slapped her. Though it was beyond doubt that the Japanese had provoked the quarrel with the lady, she was ordered by the French Government to apologise to the Japanese. At least two dozen Frenchmen have been severely wounded by the rough Japanese in Haiphong and Hanoi. Although the Japanese were in the wrong in almost every case, the bruised Frenchmen were ordered to apologise.

An American journalist, Melville Jacoby, had to leave the French colony because General Sumita, head

Far East are not so knotted that only the sword can undo them. If the period of waiting is spent in building up big forces in Indo-China they can have only one object: further aggression. We have shown that we will meet violence with violence and it is with general relief by all Britons and Americans in the Far East—those who will face the first terror unafraid—that their Mother Countries will this time not back down before threats.

A Neutral Looks at Indo-China

The following article, which appeared in a recent issue of the "China Weekly Review," was written by a foreign businessman, of neutral nationality, who lately returned to Shanghai after spending a year in French Indo-China. During his stay there, he travelled extensively and visited all parts of the country. His observations are those of an eye-witness.

the Japanese mission, insisted that his presence in Indo-China offended the Japanese!

In both Haiphong and Hanoi, the Japanese are openly conducting anti-French propaganda among the natives. Over a barracks close to the Governor-General's palace in Hanoi, flutters the banner of the rebels who have deserted from the French army during the Langson fighting. The French know that the flag is there, they know that the leader of the Tonkin rebels lives inside the barracks and from there conducts subversive propaganda, but they dare not arrest him, for outside the barracks stand two Japanese guards.

Early this year I saw a circular letter, issued by the mayor of Haiphong to all French citizens in the harbour town. The letter ordered the French to give in to the Japanese regardless of the circumstances. Hundreds of young Frenchmen who are disgusted with the Hanoi government's submission to the Japanese have schemed to flee from the colony and join the British, but of the few dozens who carried their plans into action, the majority are to-day imprisoned in Saigon and Hanoi.

Knowing that a large percentage of the army would like to flee and join the British or De Gaulle, the Government has strengthened all frontier guards and every ship that leaves Indo-China is searched by the police before it is released.

Besides, the government refuses men of military age permission to leave the colony, except if they go directly to France. The few who are allowed to go to America or Shanghai must first sign a pledge promising never to fight for De Gaulle or the British.

Three young Frenchmen from Australia made a courageous and spectacular attempt to flee from Indo-China a few weeks ago. They were on leave from the army in Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, when they got together and planned to flee. On a moonless night they sneaked to the royal bathhouse and stole the private motor-boat of the regent toward the French in northern King of Cambodia. They stored the boat up with gasoline and set off for Singapore. When they had almost reached the sea, the theft was compromising Japanese attitude. By discovered and a speedboat manned sending planes over Decoux's palace as they were leaving the mouth of the Mekong.

About two months ago, two petty plebeians in Saigon, although they have officers who were on their way from Marseilles to Saigon, decided to flee when their ship passed a British freighter. They jumped out into Saigon results in strong official Japanese shark-infested water and began nose protests, if any Japanese have

Attempts To Flee

Several months ago, four young Frenchmen were allowed to go to Saigon after they had signed a pledge that they would never fight for De Gaulle or for the British. Upon reaching Shanghai, they took the ship to Hongkong, where they joined the British army. While the Japanese are most ardent in their efforts to keep the French in Indo-China where Japanese troops are stationed, Saigon and southern French Indo-China also suffer from the unrelenting Japanese attitude. By discovered and a speedboat manned sending planes over Decoux's palace as they were leaving the mouth of the Mekong.

Every petty sailor's quarrel in the shark-infested water and began nose protests, if any Japanese have

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I'm getting an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree for my notable and constructive contribution to liberal thought and education for 1940—how much did you give the school?"

been involved. It does not matter whether the Japanese provoked the quarrel or whether only Frenchmen were hurt. The Japanese always protest and the French must always apologise. The Japanese do not refrain from protesting in the middle of the night, and the protests are dragged out into hours and days.

No wonder, therefore, that Saigon officials sigh hopelessly or tear their hair with despair when they see fat Colonel Salvo, Saigon head of the Japanese Mission, accompanied by a row of officers, enter their offices. They know only too well that when the Japanese come they will be pestered with silly complaints and demands for apologies for many hours to come.

Only in one case did I see a Frenchman getting the better of a Japanese in Indo-China. A Japanese officer bent in the main street of Saigon to tie his shoelace. A Frenchman who passed by could not resist the temptation and gave the Japanese a violent kick which sent him sprawling in the dust. Before the Japanese got up the offender had disappeared. This has happened three times in Saigon and the Japanese now take great care to tie their shoelaces twice, before going out.

Rice And Rubber

Everyone in Saigon knows that the Japanese will never pay for the Colony's rice and rubber which they are now shipping to Japan in large quantities. But though Indo-China realises that she is being robbed and ill-treated, she cannot do anything about it, for how could she fight the Japanese alone? It is a pity that all the pro-British spirit which exists in the colony is not being utilised because Britain and America refused to assist Indo-China. The government of Indo-China is to-day bitterly anti-British and anti-American and it is the government-owned papers in Saigon that carry the strongest anti-British and anti-American articles.

The large majority of the natives in Indo-China seem completely uninterested in what happens to their country. The northern natives have formed some anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist leagues, but they are so small that they are unimportant. Anyway, they are easily neutralised by the pro-Japanese clique which, however, will only operate as long as it receives money from the Japanese.

Though the Japanese conduct anti-French propaganda among the natives, they apparently do not want to kick the French out of Indo-China yet. Why should they? The French run the colony well for them and give the Japanese the rubber and rice which they want. Besides, Wang Ching-wei has already made it clear to the Japanese that it is very difficult to buy an effective puppet government.

Nephew Of Catroux

The nephew of Catroux, the former governor-general of Indo-China, who to-day is commander-in-chief of the Free French in Africa, was charged with making De Gaulle speeches in public and sent to France for trial.

He left Saigon on the Messageries Maritime ship "Eridan" on April 20, but hardly had the ship left Indo-China territorial waters when it was stopped by a British warship. The "Eridan" was allowed to proceed only after Catroux's nephew and his wife were on board the British craft.

Several months ago, four young Frenchmen were allowed to go to Saigon after they had signed a pledge that they would never fight for De Gaulle or for the British. Upon reaching Shanghai, they took the ship to Hongkong, where they joined the British army. While the Japanese are most ardent in their efforts to keep the French in Indo-China where Japanese troops are stationed, Saigon and southern French Indo-China also suffer from the unrelenting Japanese attitude. By discovered and a speedboat manned sending planes over Decoux's palace as they were leaving the mouth of the Mekong.

But the French struck quickly and hard. The few planes which the French possessed bombed whole villages out of existence and the Foreign Legion attacked the natives with tanks, armoured cars and artillery. The Foreign Legion troops who took part in this punitive expedition claim that they killed about 4,000 natives, but this number is probably exaggerated.

However, this Communist uprising must not be confused with a nationalist move. There might be such a move in southern Indo-China, but it is not strong. The cultured natives were all educated in France and they are loyal to the French. The uneducated farmers do not care whom they were under. The native city-dwellers do not love the French, but there is little doubt that they would rather remain under the French than be suppressed by the Japanese.

Apple Without Core And Seeds

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif.—Mrs Libbie Wilcox, who likes to experiment with trees and flowers, has discovered a coreless, seedless apple.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture says it is the first of its kind and is experimenting with blossoms seeking the secret of the fruit in which there is no waste.

The tree grew from a seed Mrs Wilcox planted. It is 10 years old and always has borne coreless, seedless fruit, she said. The apple is red and exceptionally large, averaging more than a quarter pound.

Mrs Wilcox sent specimens to the Agriculture Department last year. Agriculture experts wrote that they had seen coreless, seedless pears but never such a rarely in apples.

They were anxious to examine the blossoms. They had to wait until this spring's blossoms were available but received several choice ones a few days ago. Experiments are to be conducted at a Government station in Maryland.

Mrs Wilcox describes herself as "simply a housewife whose hobby from childhood has been monkeying with trees and flowers."

Mrs Wilcox said she preferred not to say what variety of seed she planted. She said further details must await results of the Government experiments.

Japanese Cotton Federation

Faces Embargo
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

OSAKA, July 29 (Domei).—In an extraordinary meeting held yesterday the Cotton Spinning Federation decided to shift from its present emphasis on export trade to domestic consumption in order to meet the economic measures taken against Japan.

A few of the Federation members even advocated total prohibition of exportation of cotton goods, claiming that if Japan utilizes the stocks on hand, increases the production of raw cotton in China and co-ordinates the production of the different types of fibres, there is enough cotton available to supply the entire East Asia prosperity sphere including China, Thailand, and French Indo-China.

The Federation also decided to study the question of lowering the present high price of Chinese cotton.

Silk Trade
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

TOKYO, July 29 (Domei).—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced today the addition of silk yarn and scrap silk fibre to the list of goods subject to the export licensing system.

Although the revised trade control regulations were enforced on July 7 this year, for the purpose of a general adjustment of exports, raw silk and scrap silk fibre have been exempted from the control scheme in consideration of the trade relations with the United States.

Poles Will Help Ancient Foes Against Nazis

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—

Speaking after Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, at a Foreign Press luncheon to-day, the Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, said that "martyred Poland, where nobody could be found to support a policy of compromise with Germany, was wholeheartedly in the camp of the defenders of the freedom of the world."

General Sikorski continued: "The Polish nation firmly stands with Britain and the American democracies and now will not hesitate to come to an agreement of collaboration with Russia on honourable and just terms. We are acting in accordance with the interests of the Polish nation and are ready to assist everything which accelerates the victory which is certain."

Agreement Reached

LONDON, July 29 (UP).—In a speech before the Foreign Press Association luncheon here to-day, General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, announced that the Polish Government has reached an agreement with Russia "on honourable conditions."

Large Canadian Navy Envisaged

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Discussions which may have far-reaching effects upon many aspects of the Battle of the Atlantic have been completed between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Canadian Naval Department, it is authoritatively learned to-day.

Canada plans to have a naval personnel totalling nearly 25,000 manning 250 vessels before the end of the year.

It is understood that there is complete agreement upon all points reached.

Big Athletic Meet At Kweilin

Kweilin, July 29.—Under the sponsorship of General Li Chai-sum, Director of the Kweilin Office of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters, General Chang Fah-kwei, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces in the South China War Zone, and General Huang Shu-chu, Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Government, a monster athletic meet will be held in Kweilin on September 18, the 10th anniversary of the Mukden Incident.—Central News.

Mr. James W. Rath, 72, American oilman, died at the Philippine General Hospital last week.

Chinese College Graduates

CHUNGKING, July 29 (Central News).—There is a total of 5,585 graduates from government and private colleges and universities in the current year, it is learned from the Ministry of Education.

Graduates of engineering top the list with 1,390. Graduates of social sciences rank second, numbering 1,263. Graduates of natural sciences number 880, of literature and arts 522, of agriculture 471, of commerce 307, of medicine 401 and of education 307. Graduates from normal colleges, numbering 75 are the fewest.

Up till July 20 the Ministry of Education had assigned 1,577 graduates to various government organizations for service of practice. Most of them are graduates of engineering, including 116 of civil engineering, 120 of mechanical engineering and 61 of electrical engineering. There are 162 graduates of agricultural arts, 155 graduates of metallurgy, 85 graduates of accountancy, 30 graduates of sociology, 37 graduates of physical education and 33 graduates of economics.

Chinese Sappers To Celebrate Golden Jubilee

The Chinese personnel of the Fortress Royal Engineers will celebrate their Golden Jubilee on Friday afternoon with a Swimming Gala in the Army pool, 2.45 p.m., when some interesting sport should be witnessed.

Competing units are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections of 22nd Fortress Coy and the 11th-half and Left-half Sections of 40th Fortress Coy.

The programme will comprise: Six lengths free-style relay; Four lengths medley relay (back, breast, over-side-stroke and free); Tableau of Chinese personnel of both Companies; Diving (Low board, standing-swallow and back-dive); High-board, running-swallow and one optional dive; Four men x 133½ yards free-style relay; Diving exhibition by three Chinese; Bathing Club divers; Inter-Company 133½ yards free-style relay (Section Officer, Chinese Sergeant, Chinese Corporal and Chinese Sapper).

Kowloon C.C. Bowls Teams

The following teams have been chosen by the Kowloon Cricket Club for League lawn bowls matches on Saturday.

1st Div. v. Police (home, 4 p.m.).—A. E. Perry, R. T. Broadbridge, W. Mulcahy and E. C. Fincher; A. E. P. Guest, W. W. Parsons, A. W. Ramsey and T. A. Madair; N. D. Lloyd, A. W. Smith, G. E. Taylor and N. J. Bebbington.

2nd Div. v. Kowloon F.C. (away, 4 p.m.).—A. C. Tribble, A. H. Martin, R. Leigh and J. M. Jack; S. A. Gray, E. F. Fincher, E. C. Curtis and R. S. Meadows; R. S. Capell, H. Overy, F. A. Fabel and L. Jack.

League Tennis

Craigengower Beat Army 7-2 In "D" Division

Craigengower Cricket Club recorded another victory in the "D" Division of the local tennis league yesterday, accounting for the Army by 7 sets to 2 at Happy Valley.

Scores were:

K. M. Au and C. M. Lee beat Q.M.S. Ford and L. Cpl. Stoner 6-4; beat Sgt. Finley and Sgt. Alcock 6-3; beat Sgt. Mitchell and Sgt. Munson 6-4; V. H. Leung and Y. C. Mok beat Ford and Stoner 6-3; lost to Elsiey and Alcock 3-6; beat Mitchell and Munson 6-4; M. C. Hung and P. C. Yu beat Ford and Stoner 6-3; lost to Elsiey and Alcock 2-6; beat Mitchell and Munson 6-2.

Dorothy Thompson Sees U.K. At War

NEW YORK, July 29 (Reuter).—Dorothy Thompson, in the "New York Post" on July 28, wrote: "I have not seen a sullen face or heard an angry word since my arrival in England. From what depths do these people draw their inexhaustible reserve of nerves? There is no stridency. Nobody brags but everybody is proud in a secret way."

"That is it—these people have a secret. Loving England, they have utterly lost their fear. Don't try to break these people, Germans! You'll break your weapons and your hearts."

Story Behind Stroke Crippling Indo-China

(By "Reuter's" Special Correspondent)

HANOI, July 29.—With the official announcement that 40,000 Japanese troops have begun landing in Southern Indo-China and that eight aerodromes are to be placed at Japan's disposal, it is now possible to give an account of recent events affecting the French colony.

The first thing that emerges is that the agreement originated and was concluded in direct negotiations between Vichy and Tokyo, only the details of its applications being discussed in Hanoi.

Mr. Osumatsu Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, and Admiral Darlan, are said to have held their crucial meeting on July 19, the agreement being signed at Vichy last Tuesday.

Admiral Decoux, Vichy's Governor-General at Indo-China, saw General Sumita, head of the Japanese Military Mission to Indo-China, three times before an agreement was reached on the practical application, after which the Japanese moved fast while carefully guarded press announcements informed the Indo-China public of the trend of events.

Major-General Sumita left Hanoi for Saigon by plane on Saturday, leaving only a skeleton staff representing the Japanese Mission behind him.

No Naval Concessions

There has been no mention of naval concessions under the agreement, but it is popularly supposed that not officially, but in fact, Japan will be permitted to station a limited number of warships at Camranh Bay, Saigon and Cap Saint Jacques. Although Camranh is one of the finest natural harbours in the world, its port facilities are restricted.

Frequent references to "joint defence" of Indo-China and Japan and the anti-British campaign raging in the press and wireless here for the last few days seem to indicate where Indo-China stands although it is emphasised that no threat is directed to any colony.

The centre of interest now moves to Saigon and the surrounding area where a new distribution of military forces involved in the "defence" of the colony is being worked out.

Boundary Commission

Simultaneously, the Boundary Commission, completing details of the recent cession of territory by Indo-China to Thailand, will hold discussions at Saigon.

Herr Neuman, former German Consul in Indo-China, arrived at Saigon to-day to participate in the Boundary Commission's consultations. It is emphasised at Hanoi that facilities being granted to Japan in Southern Indo-China are purely tactical as the terms of the economic agreement between Japan and Indo-China have been and are being faithfully observed.

Nazi Intrigue In Argentine Uncovered

BUENOS AIRES, July 29 (Reuter).—The secret message discovered in a drawer of a powerful short wave transmitter belonging to a Nazi diplomat has been decoded by an expert called in by the Senate Investigating Committee.

The message said: "To La Paz. It is impossible to leave Lima you must obey strictly the orders you received at the meeting of ambassadors at Santiago."

The message has been decoded by Argentine Army code experts.

It will be recalled that the German Minister at La Paz last week was asked to leave Bolivia for his part in a plot to overthrow the Government. Some months ago all German Ambassadors and Ministers in South America held a secret meeting at Santiago, which is believed to be in connection with a uniform policy throughout South America.

Mr Sitson Ma Returns Chinese Orchestra

After a protracted tour of Free China covering Kunning, Kweiyang and Chungking, where he organised the Chinese Philharmonic Orchestra at the request of Dr. Sun Fo, Mr. Sitson Ma, well-known Chinese violinist, has returned to Hongkong with his wife, says "Central News."

He will remain here for one or two months, during which he expects to finish his symphony composition and to give a public performance.

Mr. Ma is planning to visit the South Seas in the middle of September to raise funds for China by giving performances.

The Philharmonic Orchestra organised by him in Chungking has played five or six times, and has won wide acclaim.

CUBA CONSIDERS "FREEZING"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

HAVANA, July 29 (UP).—The official spokesman to-day stated that he knew nothing regarding the possible freezing of Japanese credits by the Cuban Government. However, the most reliable circles asserted that the Government is at present studying means whereby it could adopt measures similar to those which the United States applied except that they would be adapted to Cuba's requirements.

It is reliably reported that the Chinese population in Cuba is over 27,000.

Spore Reaction To Freezing Orders

FROM PAGE ONE

holes which will enable Japan to laugh at the freezing orders because "it is unhappily true that in all countries there are vested interests tending to place profits before patriotism."

The defence chiefs apparently find nothing in the current situation warranting additional authoritative comment. The recent sparse issues of the official communiques were confined solely to descriptions of local military and naval accommodations, comforts, amusements, etcetera, while apart from Saturday's freezing notification, the civil authorities have not issued any additional defence regulations.

Malaya Confident

The populace generally believes that Malaya will not be affected even though Japan persists in her expansion programme because any potential attacker would find a Malayan adventure most expensive on account of the formidable defences, particularly the air force; however, it was agreed everywhere that the defences can never be too strong and must necessarily be strengthened not only in Malaya itself but also the outlying areas such as British Borneo and Sarawak. The British, furthermore, realise the value of maintaining the sovereignty of Thailand and the Dutch East Indies which constitute a strong front line defence in Malaya.

Additional defence measures were announced to-day in Sarawak's official "Gazette" including the declaration that Kuching and Miri are defence areas and also the formation of a special const guard.

Defence Extensions

Meanwhile, the Malaya defence chiefs openly talk about the extension of defences from Burma to Borneo not only with air bases but also coastal batteries and strongly reinforced heavy calibre artillery. Up country reports indicate that powerful Imperial forces are spread out over the entire peninsula and have now become hardened and experienced jungle warriors—a Highland regiment recently completed a 100-mile march largely through jungle country in eight days without casualties.

Malaya's formidable air power is fractionally demonstrated daily over Singapore by squadrons of high-speed fighters and heavy bombers zooming above the city. (A formation of 21 Brewster planes screamed at top speed over the business centre while this dispatch was being written).

Special Vigilance

All forces in Singapore have been instructed to exercise special vigilance for parachute troops, for which reason all ranks have been issued rifles.

Meanwhile, the British navy's unsung role in the defence of Malaya is obvious in the steady arrival of vessels including transports, from the United Kingdom, the crew and passengers of which said that naval escorts were available for every mile of the two-month voyage.

It is understood that the War Department and the Admiralty are gradually re-establishing regular troop-carrying arrangements, relieving personnel in the Far East military and naval stations.

A large section of the present Malayan garrison is composed of youthful veterans of Dunkirk, Benghazi, Greece and Crete, and also many airmen seasoned in the Battle of Britain, some of whom expressed in South America the "United States strength of Malaya's defences which 'will sell any funny business here, the same as in England.'"

Japan To be Cautious

The consensus of informed opinion here is that Japan was assured beforehand that she would not meet opposition in Indo-China and also that Japan's greatest concern is to get out of the "China affair," for which reason it is considered unlikely that she will try to get into another and bigger war.

Informed quarters said that in the event of Japan endeavouring to "protect" Thailand, she is certain to encounter "serious trouble." The same is true of the Netherlands East Indies, a fact of which Japan is cognizant, and the chance is therefore slight that she will try to occupy either country so long as the democracies continue to keep the upper hand in Europe, a position that is greatly dependent upon American aid to Britain.

Security Enhanced

The security of Malaya is further enhanced by the American decision to cede all U.S. Pacific possessions and also by the incorporation of the U.S. Army in the Far Eastern defence policy, which is seen here as increasing evidence that all American forces in the Pacific will be placed in the disposal of democratic leaders in the event of the Far Eastern partner of the Axis deciding to emulate the European partners in military aggression.

The United States has openly avowed its intention of checking further Japanese expansion, and this contributes greatly to the sense of security among Malayan officials, this being apparently sufficiently strong enough to warrant the relaxation of the former restrictions on the entry of women and children, many of whom, it is understood, have been permitted to join their servicemen husbands and fathers from the United Kingdom and Australia.

Alleged Fears Of Turkey

ANKARA, July 29 (Reuter).

There are persistent rumours in diplomatic circles here that the Soviet Union will give Turkey a renewed assurance that Russia has no ambitions and aspirations regarding any position in Turkish territory.

The rumours add that the assurance will take the form of a personal letter from M. Stalin to President Inonu.

Any such development will do much to improve Soviet-Turkish relations, removing the misgivings and suspicions created by Hitler and Ribbentrop.

A further rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Turkey would tend to strengthen Turkey's strategic position, enabling her to give undivided attention to defending herself in the west.

Turkish and Soviet official sources, however, both deny any knowledge of such a move.

Blonde Sees Playboy Shot

HARRY B. Maxwell, young heir to America's greatest advertising fortune, has been shot dead while sitting in a parked car with a beautiful blonde model after a night of gaiety in New York.

The model, Mary Jane Cassidy, told the police that two men forced their way into the car and shot Maxwell.

She said, "I heard a faint popping sound and then the men jumped out of the car, leaving Maxwell slumped over the wheel."

"Thinking he had only fainted, I got a taximan to drive our car to my home. There we realised he was dead."

The police say that Maxwell was shot through the heart.

Scouts' Work In Wartime

Lord Somers, the Chief Scout, has expressed great confidence in the future of the Movement. A brief summary of the work of Boy Scouts in the war has shown that they were doing at least 178 different kinds of jobs.

During the bad raid on April 16, two Scouts fire watching from 9 to 12, which they reported to be a comparatively quiet period, returned at 2 o'clock and for hours were extinguishing incendiary bombs. At 5.30 they went home for breakfast before setting off for their work.

Rover Scouts who were signallers have been employed on war work since the beginning of the war and 400 of them are engaged on convoy work. The Admiralty appreciates the work of these boys so much that they are asked to join the Navy at the age of 18.

Prayer At Nine Movement

The Council of the Big Ben Silent Minute Observance has received the following message from the King: "His Majesty the King is much interested to hear of the progress of this Movement, and is glad to know that it is being so widely supported."

In addition, the Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury have both commended the practice, now widely followed, of silent prayer when over the wireless Big Ben is heard striking the evening hour of nine.

The call for prayer at nine was first made in a letter to "The Times" signed by Lord Davidson, Mr. K. A. Layton-Bennett and Mr. Gordon Robbins on the morrow of the capitulation of France.

Million Suffer From Alcoholism In U.S.

At least 1,000,000 people in the United States are suffering from alcoholism, the president of the American College of Neuro-Psychiatrists, Dr. Thomas Meyers, said in New York.

"This group is increasing at the rate of 60,000 a year," Dr. Meyers added.

"Alcoholism costs America \$50,000,000,000 a year."

"It is the greatest health problem next to social disease, and the greatest economic problem next to unemployment," he added.

Local Philatelist Leaving For U.S.A.

Among residents departing to-day from Hongkong is Mr. W. Ellery Denison, of the Chase Bank, who is leaving for the United States, where he will be stationed in future. Mr. Denison will join his wife and children, who left towards the end of last year following the State Department's evacuation advice to Americans in the Far East. Many friends in the stamp-collecting world will be sorry to lose Mr. Denison's association with the Hongkong Philatelic Society, of which he has been an energetic official for some years. One of the keenest of the Colony's philatelists, he wrote the "Stamp Topics" for the S. C. M. Post over a considerable period, and played a large part in reviving interest in this hobby.

Yugo-Slav Communists And Jews Executed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

BERLIN, July 29 (UP).—A Belgrade dispatch to the official news agency states that a "great number of Jews and Communists have been shot," charged with "sabotage acts."



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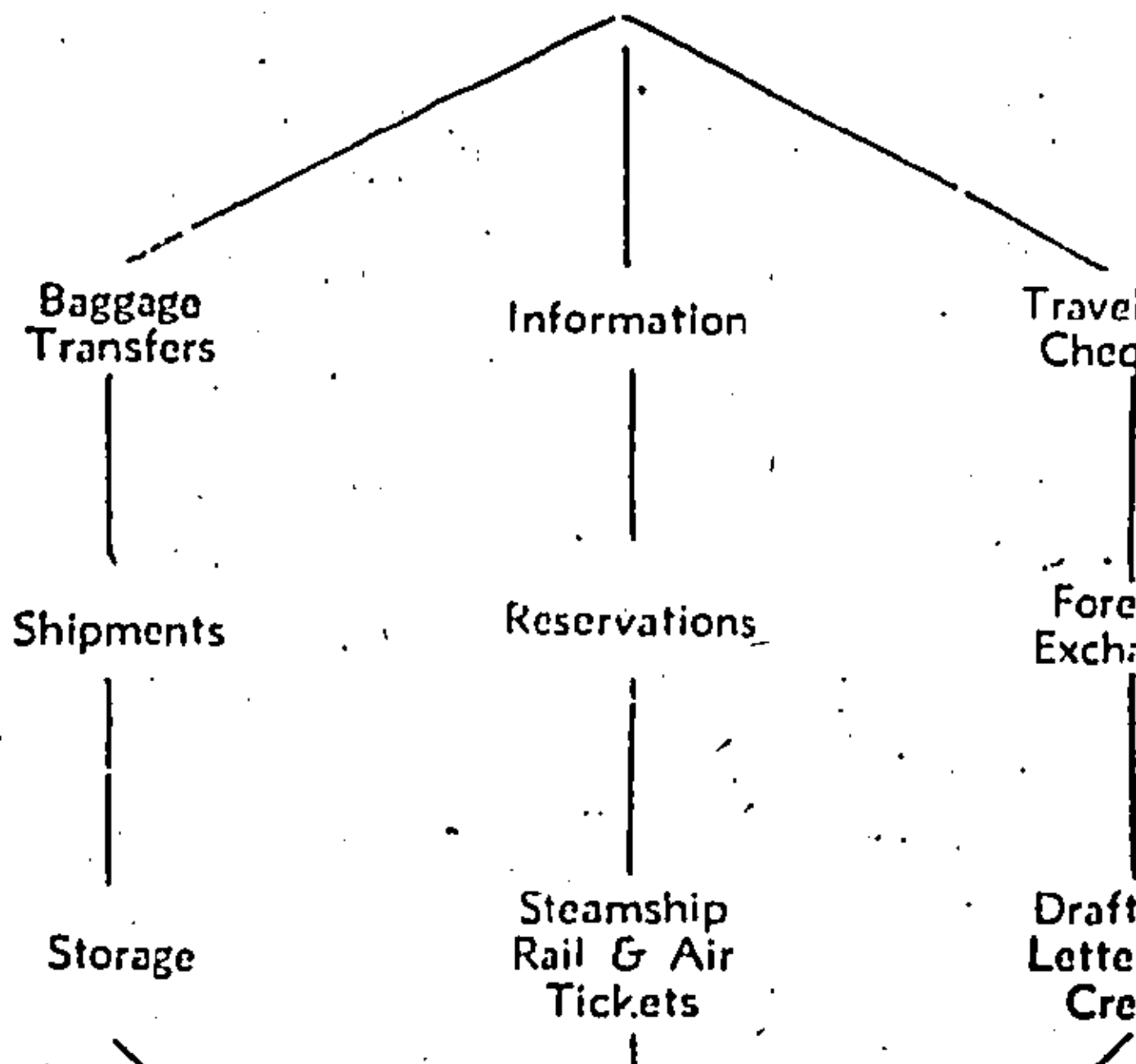
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ORGANIZED BY THE CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE

Around The Courses

Systematic Instruction For Caddies

Points Awards at Kowloon Weeding Out "Duds" And Regular Employment

(By "Birdie")

LIKE MOST other local labour in Hongkong, caddies are lowly paid, and it is, perhaps, looking a gift horse in the mouth to complain of services rendered. But there is no gainsaying that the function of a caddie has a great effect on the progress of one's game, and his ability to find or lose a ball makes or mars one's peace of mind.

There are, of course, several ways of losing a ball. A long hit into the rough or a gorgeous slice around the bend of a hill are two ways that invariably attach no blame to the caddie. Conditions of weather and the state of one's ball are two other factors that should be taken into consideration.

And then much depends on the player himself, for often a caddie will model his work on the mentality and attitude of his employer. Rough words or threats seldom gain good results.

Fundamental requirement, of course, is good eyesight, in co-operation with a knowledge of the game. I have known a caddie to think that his only work was to carry the clubs around and leave the finding of the ball to the player.

And of most invaluable assistance both to oneself and future players are words of advice—given in a decent manner. I can tell you that it is greatly appreciated by the caddie.

They all have to learn at sometime or other, and though a golfer may feel grieved that he should be the one to have a beginner inflicted on him, it might just as well have been someone else.

And if anyone feels that his caddie's job could have been better done, reprimand him if necessary, but do not fail to point out where the mistake was made.

THE Kowloon G.C. course is one that presents certain difficulties for a caddie. Plugged balls on the first fairway are the devil; the rifle butts on the third with their concrete fixtures can make the ball jump in any direction; the rocks which surround the short fourth do all sorts of strange things to a ball, and pushed or sliced shots on the blind sixth and seventh holes are two more big worries.

It should rightly be the job of the caddie-master to instruct his men in their duties. He should tell them how and where to stand to avoid trouble, and he should show them the methods of carrying bags and handing out clubs.

The system of reports has been inaugurated there, and extra points are given for incidental commendations like "good at replacing divots" or "good eyesight", etc. Points are taken off for derogatory remarks, and the whole is balanced monthly or weekly. I don't know which, and have bearing on bonuses.

IT was suggested a little while ago by a Kowloon member that engagement of personal caddies for a monthly stipend might have better results. A phone message to the caddie master would ensure that the caddie is at hand when one arrives at the Club.

There are pros and cons for the idea. In its favour is the benefit of having a caddie who would, in time, become familiar with one's play, and who, by the continued and gradual instruction by the same player, would develop into a good caddie.

Arguments against would come from the non-regular players who would find it too expensive to maintain a personal caddie for the sake of one or two games a month. To these would fall what might be called the "dregs" of the outfit, for the better caddies would most certainly be taken up by the more regular.

And while it might result in the unequal distribution of labour, it might, on the other hand, be an incentive to other caddies to improve to the standard under which he could be assured of a regular income.

Guldahl's Open Championship Record Best Of All Over Last Five Years

PORT WORTH, Texas.—Over the last five-year stretch, methodical Ralph Guldahl has put together a National Open championship scoring record that pales into insignificance the performances of any golfers before him.

Only the great Bob Jones and Gene Sarazen can boast of better average finishing position, and neither can approach the big Texan's scores.

Since 1931 Guldahl has won the open twice (in successive years), has set a new winning total, 261, and has finished no worse than eighth.

Record Loss
His all-time low of 281 was made in 1937 when, despite the strain of those final holes under the knowledge that he must better Sam Snead's 283 to win, Guldahl turned on a blistering pace on the last nine holes.

Here are his scores for those years: 200-281-284-288-290. And here are his finishing positions: 8-1-1-7-5.

Jones' Record
WITH one exception Jones never finished worse than second for nine straight years. That time, in 1927, was 11th.

Here are Jones' finishing positions, including ties and disregarding results of playoffs, starting in 1922: 2-1-2-1-1-11-1-1-1.

Sarazen had one five year stretch, from 1925 through 1929, when his average finishing position was better than Guldahl's best. Gene finished this way in those tournaments: 5-3-2-6-2.

Water-Polo
Scots "A" And Middlesex "A" Draw 2-all

PROVIDING a surprise on Saturday when they held Signals to a draw, Middlesex "A" were in turn surprised when Royal Scots "A" succeeded in sharing points in their water-polo league match in the Army pool yesterday, final score being 2-all.

A unique incident of the game was the permission granted by the referee to one of the Scots players (who had left the pool through exhaustion) to re-enter just before a free-throw was taken. Middlesex protested but were over-ruled, and in the succeeding few minutes Scots scored.

Scorers were Birdsey and Slater for the Scots, and Hunter and Blinck for Middlesex.

Other Games
Navy "C" easily beat 8th Coastal Regiment 5-1, goals for the winners being notched by Wilson 2, Rice 2 and Gardner. McNulty replied for the Battery.

Signals had little difficulty in beating Middlesex "B" 5-1. Scorers were Pitcher 3, McCann and Bedford for Signals, and Peacock for Middlesex.

Major Baseball

Tigers Humble N.Y. Yankees

NEW YORK, July 29 (UP).—Detroit Tigers today humbled the powerful New York Yankees 6-3 in the American Baseball League. Cleveland Indians trounced Washington Senators 5-1. Scores were:

AMERICAN LEAGUE
R. H. E.
Detroit-Newhouse, Rowe, Sullivan, 6 7 1
New York-Donald, Biancucci, Branch, Murphy, Rosar, 3 0 2

Cleveland-Smilt, Hemley, 5 12 1
Washington-Chase, Anderson, Carrasquel, Early, 1 0 1

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Boston-Javery, Hutchings, Lamanna, Berres, Montgomery, 3 0 0
Philadelphia-Sullivan, Kilger, Davis, Lopez, 5 12 2

Called at the end of the seventh owing to rain.
Philadelphia-Pearson, Beck, Grieson, Horst, Molton, Warren, 4 14 3
Chicago-Lee, French, McCullough, 12 14 0

Selecting V.R.C.-Y.M.C.A. Swimming Team

TRIALS to select the V.R.C.-Y.M.C.A. swimming team to meet the Combined Chinese in the grand charity gala next month were held at the V.R.C. pool yesterday, and though several events were swum off, it was decided, in the absence of several swimmers, to hold further trials later.

Outstanding feature of yesterday's events was the defeat of A. K. Rummah by T. Lopes over the 50 yards back-stroke. Lopes clocked 32.4 secs, which was 1.4 seconds ahead of Rummah, the Colony champion.

Times in the 50 yards free-style were encouraging. Two were under 27 seconds, these by G. Saunders and E. A. Roberts, while B. S. Wilson was clocked at 27 dead.

Results were:
100 yards.—L. Rora-Pereira (62.2/5);
2. L. A. Benn (64.1/5).

50 yards.—First heat.—L. G. Saunders (26.2/5); 2. J. Fenton (26.1/5); Second heat.—E. A. Roberts (26.3/5); 2. B. S. Wilson (27).

50 yards back stroke.—T. Lopes (32.2/5); 2. A. K. Rummah (33.4/5).

Members 50 yards back stroke handi-capped.—L. G. Saunders (26.2/5); 2. P. A. Rull (24); Second heat.—J. C. Fenton (37); 2. F. A. Noronha (38).

Lawn Bowls Pairs

Big Victories In Matches At Happy Valley

PAIRS championship matches at Happy Valley yesterday resulted in overwhelming victories for D. A. Rozario and J. S. Landolt, and W. McLeod and W. S. Dail.

The former trounced J. S. Gelling and H. G. Wallington 30-7, while the latter accounted for A. Mansell and G. E. Stephens 30-12.

Kowloon Games
Closest game was that at the Kowloon Football Club where W. B. Harris and A. Souter beat L. R. Sykes and J. C. Gill by two shots, 21-10.

At the Kowloon Cricket Club, B. Basto and H. R. Pinna beat J. Hurst and C. E. Turpin 25-15.



R. K. ("Dick") Collings and T. B. ("Tommy") Low, winners of the First Summer Foursomes at Happy Valley.

How To Play Baseball

6. The Shortstop

AS THE SHORTSTOP generally receives twice as many hit balls as any other infielder the position should be played by a fast moving player with excellent ability to field ground balls clean and to throw accurately and fast.

Death Of Famous Jockey

Bernard Carslake—One Of England's Best Riders
LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Bernard Carslake, one of the leading English jockeys for 40 years, died at his home near Salisbury today at the age of 55.

Born in Australia, Carslake was the last link with the great days of the Edwardian jockeys and was one of the most stylish riders in the history of racing.

On the outbreak of the war in 1914, Carslake, who had been twice champion jockey in Austria-Hungary, escaped from Austria disguised as a fireman on a railway engine and fled to England where he rode a number of winners in 1915.

Soon afterwards he went to Russia where he also became champion jockey. He escaped from there when the revolution broke out, and reached England after a series of thrilling adventures.

He has won most of the important races in England, but has never ridden a Derby winner.

ble the ball. Keep the ball between runner and the bag.

5. COVERING THIRD BASE. Cover third when that base is occupied and the third baseman is chasing a fly ball. Cover third on bunts and hit-and-run play when third baseman is fielding the ball.

7. BACKING UP THE BASES. Back up second when a single goes into right. Go into field and relay the ball in from left or center field on long hits. Back up second when the throw is made to second baseman; back up third on throws which are made from the catcher.

Be ready to cut a ball off in front of third baseman on a play at third base from the outfield when such a runner is caught between a base runner and third always run him back to second to tag him. It holds him on that base if he is safe. This holds true between first and second, run him back to first.

8. SUGGESTIONS. (1) Always be cool, alert and always know to what place the ball should be thrown if it comes. Take chances, do not be afraid of picking up plenty of dirt with the ball. Do not worry about errors. Do not fail to keep up the life of the club. Do not be afraid to bend the back and legs on ground balls.

(11) Very often the shortstop can run back of third base and handle a fly better than the latter player. He should be decisive in his run and shall call that he is to take the ball.

4. TAGGING RUNNERS. In tagging a man, shortstop should wait on the bag and not advance down the line unless he is chasing a base runner. He should not tag the runner so hard that he is likely to run.

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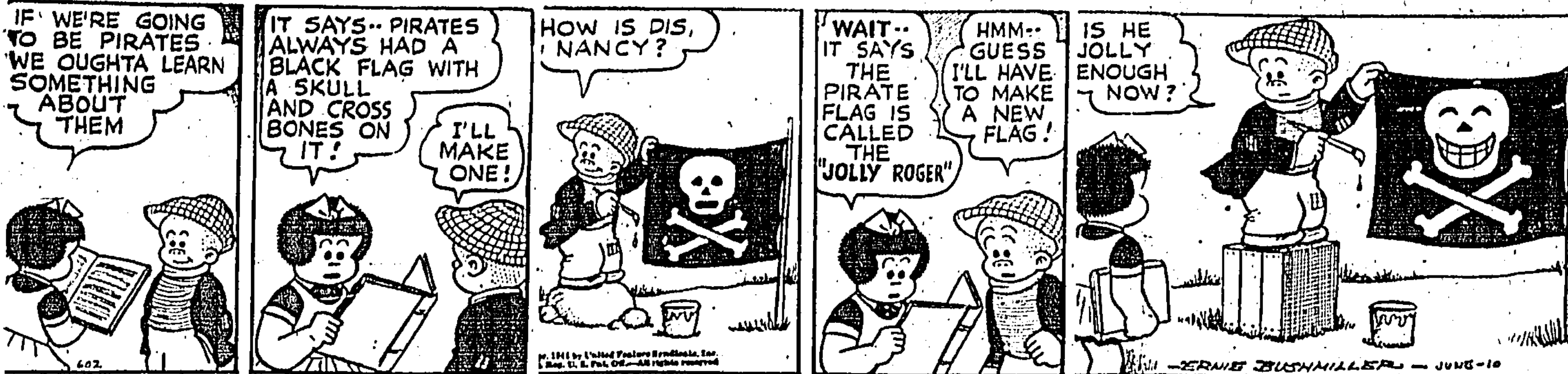
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NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



Australians Are Fully Equipped

General's Tribute To Local Communities

"THE A.I.F. in Malaya has all the necessary equipment to deal with any enemy, particularly in the type of country in which the fighting would take place," declared the General Officer Commanding the A.I.F. in Malaya, Major-Gen. Gordon Bennett, in an interview with "Australian Associated Press."

"When the A.I.F. left Australia it was a well-trained body, but since the men have been here they have knuckled down under trying conditions, and they are even better trained," he said.

"The men realize, from the Australian viewpoint, as well as the Empire viewpoint, that Singapore occupies the most important strategic position next to the Suez Canal."

"If Singapore goes, then the enemy holds a barrier between Australia and the rest of the world and Australia would not be able to send assistance to the mother country, and Britain could not help us. The A.I.F. has not only man-power but also the material to prevent this."

Big Manoeuvres

Since the A.I.F. has been in Malaya it has undergone several big manoeuvres, capable tank-hunting squads have been organized, and the men are now able efficiently to find their way with a compass in the densest jungle.

A.I.F. units interchange officers with British regiments, and there is a fine spirit of co-operation between the British and Australian troops, said Maj-Gen. Bennett.

It is pleasing to note how popular the A.I.F. has become with the natives, particularly the children. This is a most important bond in these times, when outside forces attempt to influence the civil population, says the Associated Press correspondent.

The local communities have done much to provide amenities for the A.I.F.

"I would like especially to praise the work done for the A.I.F. by British men and women in Malaya. The women run canteens, often doing the cooking for our soldiers, although they are not used to this work in their own homes," said Major-Gen. Bennett.

"Special Anzac clubs have been established in almost every centre, with the co-operation of the local residents. At one centre a special market has been built by the Chinese, so that the men will not be exploited."



NON-INTERVENTIONISTS—Congressional non-interventionists who differ with President Roosevelt. Seated, from left: Senators Robert A. Taft, Gerald P. Nye, Henrik Shipstead and Representative James F. O'Connor, of Montana. Standing: Senators William J. Bulow, Raymond E. Willis, Robert R. Reynolds and Robert M. La Follette.

Shipping Losses In Battle Of The Atlantic Can Be Faced

Those are the figures to remember if you want to know how the Battle of the Atlantic is going. Since the war began, Britain has obtained control of more than 10,000,000 tons of extra shipping—by capture from the enemy, from her Allies, by purchase, or by her own new building.

The United States has more than 7,000,000 tons of shipping in her existing merchant fleet. Britain can certainly launch 1,000,000 tons of new shipping a year from her own yards. The United States launched almost 4,000,000 tons of new ships in the last year of the last war and she can easily pass that figure in the later stages of this.

In the first year and a half of war, the Nazis sank just under 5,000,000 tons of British, Allied and other shipping. The total to the end of May was a little more than 7,000,000 tons.

These figures show that the position is not precarious. But the threat is a real one, for the Nazis have advantages which the Germans did not possess in the last war. They now command the coastline from Norway to the Gulf of Biscay, as well as the shipyards of the conquered countries.

The bomber has been added to the submarine, the surface raider and the minelayer as a weapon of attack upon shipping. Moreover, the British Navy no longer has the support of the French Navy. Nor has it the use of the bases in Ireland that proved so helpful in the last war.

Temporary Shortage

British losses have been heavy. A further substantial tonnage has been damaged, but a good deal of this has since been repaired. All the same, as the figures given above show, the net addition to the tonnage at Britain's disposal is still well over five million gross tons.

True, Great Britain's importing capacity has not increased in proportion to the gain of tonnage, for a substantial number of vessels have been diverted to the fighting Services, while the average length of a voyage has increased appreciably as a result of the virtual cessation of trade with Continental Europe, and the average speed per vessel has been reduced by the introduction of the convoy system. But the tonnage at present at Great Britain's disposal is adequate for all essential purposes.

The mere fact that Britain has hitherto been able to import all her essential requirements, besides carrying on a campaign in the Middle East, is itself a refutation of the figures of British shipping losses published by Germany—double those recorded by the Admiralty. But it is now realised that Germany's claims cannot be taken too seriously.

ing on a campaign in the Middle East, is itself a refutation of the figures of British shipping losses published by Germany—double those recorded by the Admiralty. But it is now realised that Germany's claims cannot be taken too seriously.

New Building

Let us examine the replacement side at greater length. In view of the need for strengthening the Navy and because of the large volume of repair work on hand, Britain's own shipyards may not be able to produce new merchant tonnage much in excess of one million gross tons per annum.

The Empire does not possess facilities for the large-scale construction of merchant ships, though it is undoubtedly in a position to make a considerably bigger contribution than in the last war, when the gross tonnage launched rose from 26,700 in 1913 to 66,500 in 1917, 236,500 in 1918 and 208,500 in 1919.

The United States, on the other hand, is in a position to speed up her output very rapidly. What that country can accomplish was shown in the last war when its output of merchant tonnage rose from 175,200 gross tons in 1915 to 364,000 gross tons in 1919, 821,000 gross tons in 1917, 2,602,200 gross tons in 1918 and 3,579,800 gross tons in 1919.

Enough Food In Reich —But Only For The Rich

A REMARKABLE article in the Swiss newspaper De Tat, from its Berlin correspondent, reveals that German workers often go hungry, although food stocks are plentiful and the Nazi upper-class is living in comparative luxury.

The mood of the German people can only be described as exceedingly irritated, the correspondent says.

Rations are unexpectedly shorter this summer, which is attributed to the necessity of laying in stocks to tide over a long period, but, according to the correspondent, nobody knows the reason for this necessity.

"Everybody is trusting that the war will end this year, as Hitler promised," he adds. "All from the hum-

blest workman to the big scale employer, cling to the prophecy. "Money is concentrated in the not very large upper class, which despite taxation, leads a remarkably pleasant life, but among the mass of the people many faces are sallow with privation."

U.S. Navy's Part

And while America's output of merchant ships is gathering speed she has a substantial merchant fleet of her own. This has recently been estimated at 1,150 ships of more than 7,000,000 gross tons. Even losses at a rate higher than those sustained in recent months would therefore scarcely achieve Germany's aim this year.

But, as in 1917, the final answer to Germany's attempt at starving Britain into submission, for lack of food, raw materials and munitions, will be found by the Fighting Services—the Admiralty in collaboration with the Air Force. And America's Navy, now incomparably stronger than in the last war, cannot be entirely left out of account.

Even if Japan should attempt to play Italy's role this year, America would have sufficient units to spare for decisive intervention on the Atlantic front.

Five Tunnel Way Out Of Kansas Gaol

Five dangerous, long-term convicts escaped recently from Kansas State Penitentiary in what was described as the most "amazing and ingenious" break in the history of the penitentiary.

The men made their escape by digging a 30-foot tunnel behind the wall of a shaft in the prison coal mine. They tunneled into a concrete sewer pipe and after crawling 175 feet through the pipe they broke out of it and dug up 10 feet to freedom.

The warden said the men had worked on their elaborate escape scheme for probably a year.

The state highway patrol and county officers throughout northern Kansas and surrounding states worked with meagre clues in their search for the men. The prisoners, who made their break during the night, had a start of at least an hour or perhaps two or three. The men fled in a 1937 Chevrolet coach which belonged to a guard in the mine.

All of the men were in the prison for capital crimes and all had been there for more than nine years.

D'Oyly Carte Is Alive, Kicking

Famous Opera Company

LONDON.—The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, long associated with the best Gilbert and Sullivan interpretations, has returned to London's West End for the first time since 1935, with a rousing performance of "The Gondoliers" before an audience in which steel helmets far outnumbered the silk topers.

It was the first night of four weeks of Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera at the old Savoy Theatre which Richard D'Oyly built especially for the famous opera team in 1881.

The opening was another indication of the determination of the theatrical world to carry on and was in-keeping with the D'Oyly-Carte tradition of giving life to some of the best light musical literature ever written.

The war services have taken many of the younger members of the chorus but their places were filled by former choristers who had been exempted from military service.

There was little indication that the effects of war had cut into the high standards of this company which has toured Canada and the United States.

Dunera Guard To Be Tried

ORDERS have been issued for the trial by court martial of the commanding officer of the military personnel on board the liner Dunera when it was carrying internees to Australia.

A regimental sergeant-major and a sergeant are also to be court-martialed.

Captain Margesson, Secretary for War, stated in a written Parliamentary answer that this action was to be taken as a result of the report of the court of inquiry into the conduct of the military personnel during the voyage.

In February Mr Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme) demanded in the House of Commons an official inquiry into allegations against the guard aboard the Dunera.

He alleged that most of the 2,400 people on board were friendly Jewish aliens, that they were robbed and were battered down and allowed on deck only on certain occasions.

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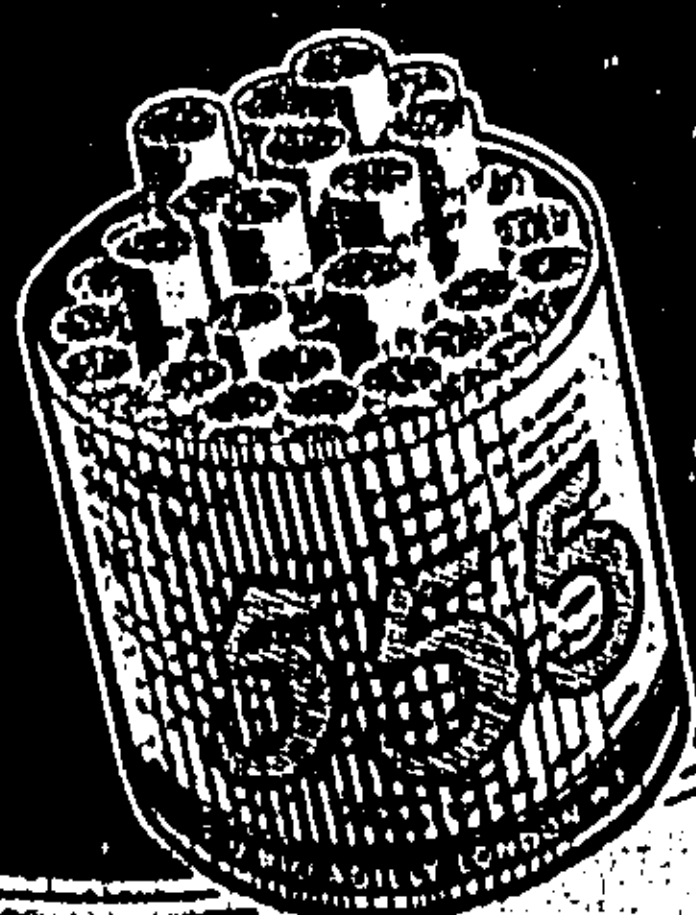
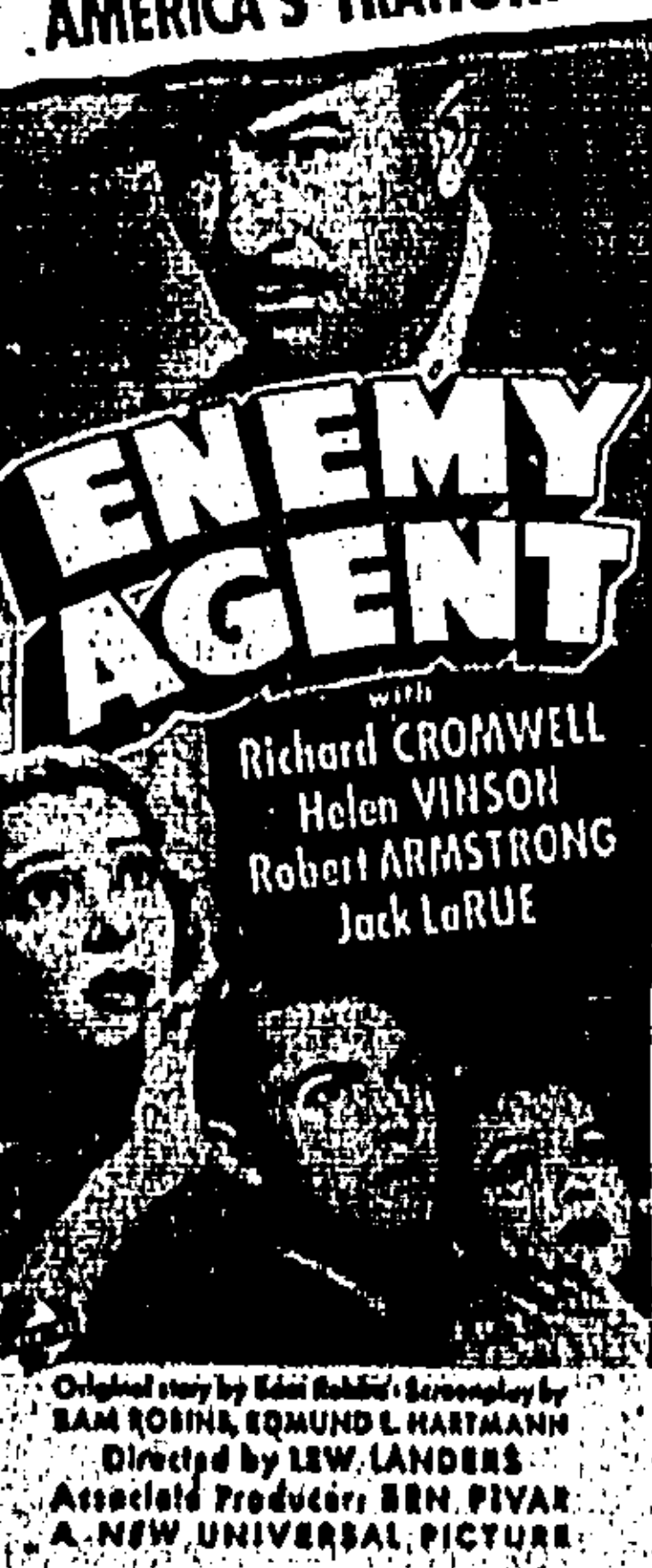


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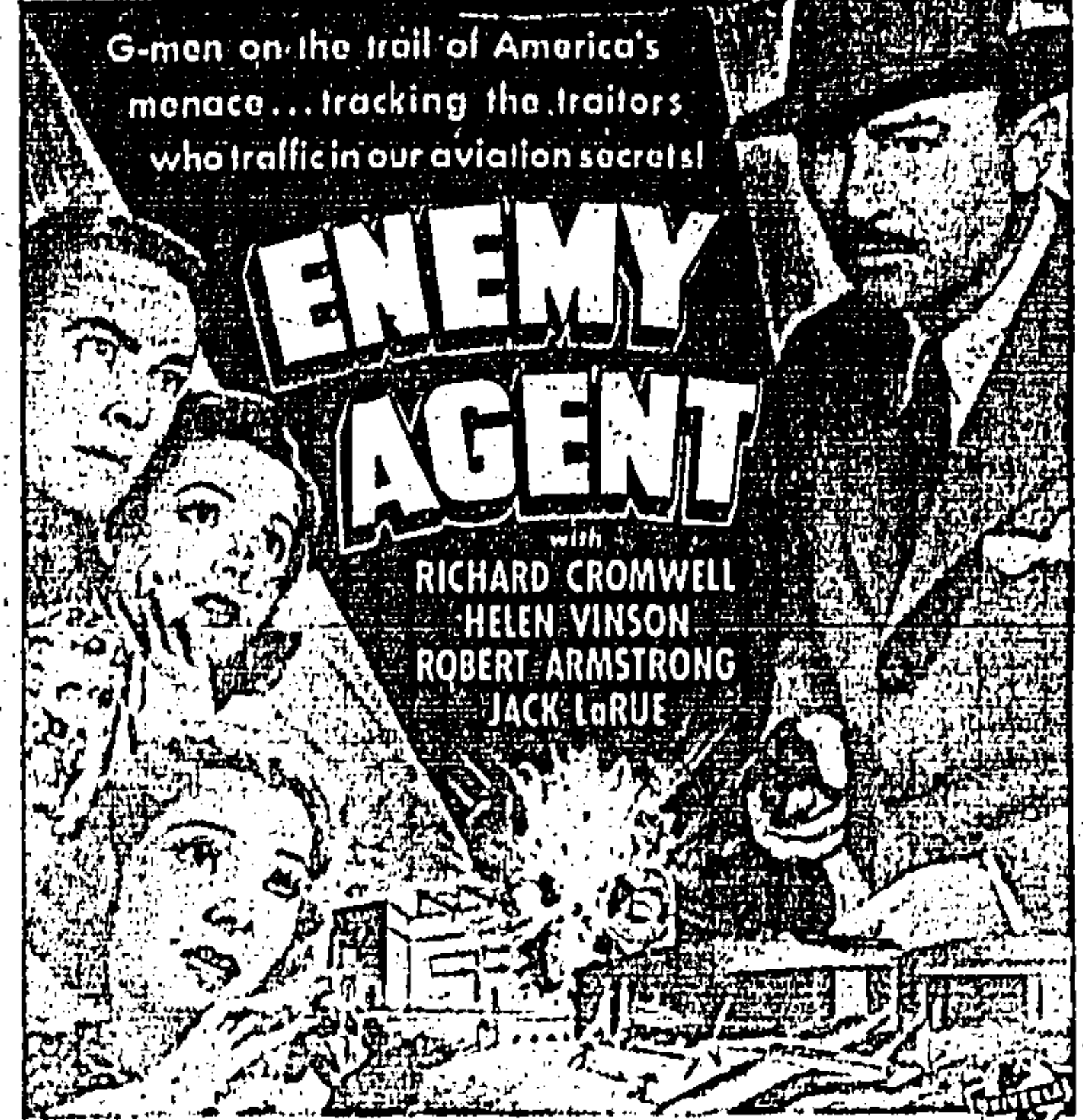
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FROM PAGE ONE

was 75 per cent. and 75 per cent. of what

Regular Rest Needed
I take the datum line of the three months after Dunkirk when our people worked to the utmost limit of their powers—men fell exhausted at their lathes and working men and women did not take off their clothes for a week at a time. Are we working at only 75 per cent. of that? There are a few reasons why we cannot maintain indefinitely the intensive personal effort of a year ago. If we are to win this war and I feel solidly convinced that we shall, it will be largely by staying power. For that purpose there must be one day in seven of rest as a general rule and there must be one week's holiday a year. We have relaxed to that extent since Dunkirk. If we have not done so, we should have had a serious crash.

Effects of Rations
Next, allowance must be made for the very severe change in the diet of heavy manual workers which is far less stimulating than a year ago. Except for our fighting services, we have been driven back to a large extent from carnivorous to herbivorous meals which may be satisfactory to dietetic scientists but would like to make us all live on nuts, but it has produced a definite effect on the output of the heavy workers. We want meat in the mines and foundries and more cheese.

Food From America

Why should that gratify Lord Haw-Haw? Will Lord Haw-Haw also be in mind the statement of Mr. Harry Hopkins the other day of the intention of the United States to see that our people get food and to keep the sea-lanes secure by which food can be brought? I know the great arrangements that have been made to send us food in variety and more interesting qualities (cheese), so I do not think I need be told that I am helping Lord Haw-Haw. If he never gets any more consolation than he gets from me (laughter), his luck will be as hard as his deserts.

Every effort is being made to supplement the food and I share the hope of the Ministers of Food and Agriculture that our diet in 1942 will be more stimulating and energy-giving than that of 1941.

Dilation And Raids
Mr. Churchill also referred to dilation. He proceeded: It is estimated that one-third more people are working on war industries than a year ago. Many of them are trainees and dilutees. It would not be wonderful if they failed to preserve the same level of output as a pair of human hands than that achieved by skilled craftsmen a year or 18 months ago.

Then there are air raids by which the Germans expected to smash our resisting powers. There were extraordinary blitzes on our ports and manufacturing centres, notations of black-out, interruption and delays of transportation which all played their delaying and dislocating part.

Dispersion of Factories
Remedies and counter-measures, proposed and carried through when possible with such extreme vigour by the Supply Department with Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Aircraft Production in the van, took the form of dispersal.

This is a matter of life and death to the aircraft industry. A great British firm was dispersed into 45 sub-centres. I can give instances of dispersion to 20, 30 or 40 sub-centres. All this was achieved at the cost of production but it has placed us in a position, when we paid the cost, where we are immune from mortal damage to our aircraft production and in other branches of munitions from enemy air raids.

Work Families Moved
The work people may have to be moved from their homes, a plant may have to be shifted, and domestic affairs have somehow to be adjusted often at great sacrifice or hardship. It is a marvel what has been done to overcome these grievous and novel difficulties (cheers).

Despite all troubles, the Ministry of Supply output in the last three months has been one-third greater than in the three months of the Dunkirk period.

Although our Army, Navy and Air Force are large, the Ministry have one-third more people working in factories and despite the dislocation of black-outs, dispersion and so on, each man is turning out on the whole each day as much as he did in that time of almost superhuman effort.

The Achievement
It may be said that one-third more workers and one-third more output is quits. But it has to be remembered that all adverse factors have been cancelled out. We made in the last three months more than twice the field guns that we made in the Dunkirk period. Munitions are half as much again. The combined programme of merchant and naval ship-building now in active progress is bigger than in any period of the last war although work is now immeasurably more complex than then.

In aircraft it is foolish to calculate by numbers of machines because of the difference of time in man-hours needed to produce them. But the increase even above the first period of a year ago is substantial. The increase since this Government took office is enormous. I should be proud to tell the House, but I am going to do so because the enemy does not tell us their figures which we would like to have.

Progress Under Fire
You must be content with my assurance that progress alone and expansion on a great scale are continuing and are remorselessly spurred on. This has been accomplished under the fire of the enemy and under air assault which Hitler was led to believe would shatter our industry and reduce us to submission. It has been done without sacrifice of quality and has gained both actually and rela-

No Promises To Japan—Welles

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).

The Acting Secretary of State Mr. Sumner Welles, said at a press conference to-day that the United States had given no assurance to Japan that licences would be issued to permit continued trading.

Explaining that clearance would be given to Japanese ships leaving United States ports under present regulations, he said that individual licences would be required for every transaction involving Japanese cargoes. This also affected the purchase of food, fuel and any other goods required by Japanese ships in United States ports.

Asked whether Japan had been given an assurance that these licences would be issued, Mr. Welles emphatically declared that no such promise had been given.

Now that air battles are developing again in Seattle and London, we can claim that our fighters are at least as much ahead of the enemy as when we defeated him a year ago.

Greatest Harvest
As to bombers—British production alone without taking into account American—we have doubled our power of bomb discharge on Germany at 1,500 miles range.

We have ploughed up land and by the grace of God we have been granted the greatest harvest in living memory, perhaps the greatest harvest ever known. We lost much equipment on the beaches of Dunkirk. Our food is rationed, our meat is reduced. But even in this seventh quarter of the war our total output of warlike stores has been nearly twice as great as our output in the corresponding seventh quarter of the last war and has equalled our output in the 14th or culminating peak quarter of the last war.

Labour's Support

When our new factories become available, and when the Minister of Labour has completed his task of collecting workers from the non-essential industries we must produce more, but to reach the level in two years which was only reached in the fourth year of the last war is an achievement which deserves something better than flouts and jeers (cheers).

We are told how badly labour is behaving from a number of people who never did a day's work in their lives (laughter and cheers). We had many devastating stoppages and strikes in the last war. In the last two years of it nearly 12 million days were lost through labour disputes. During the whole of this war—23 months—we have lost less than two million days.

I am anxious to have the latest intelligence. I received information a few minutes before I began to speak that there was no stoppage of work of any kind arising from trade disputes in any part of Great Britain.

Cause For Optimism

When I look on the whole tumultuous scene of this ever-widening war, I think it is my duty to give serious warning to the House of Commons to be on guard equally against pessimism and against optimism.

There are, no doubt, temptations to optimism. It is a fact that mighty Russia, so thoroughly and treacherously assaulted, has struck back with multitudes of tanks, aircraft, and has brought prodigious and well-deserved slaughter on the Nazi armies.

The United States, the greatest single Power, is giving us aid on a gigantic scale and is advancing in living worth to the very verge of war.

It is a fact that German air superiority is broken and air attacks on this country for the time being have almost ceased.

It is a fact that the Battle of the Atlantic, although far from won, is partly from American intervention, moving progressively in our favour.

Worst Not Over

It is a fact that the Nile Valley is so much safer than two or three months ago.

It is a fact that the enemy has lost his pretence of theme and doctrine and has sunk even deeper in material and intellectual degradation and bankruptcy; that almost all his conquests have proved burdens and worse.

All this massive towering to facts on which we are entitled to dwell must not lead us for a moment to suppose that the worst is over. The formidable power of Nazi Germany, the vast destructive munitions they have made or captured, the skill and ruthlessness of their centralised war direction, the prostrate conditions of so many peoples under their yoke, the resources of so many lands which will be made, to some extent, available to them—all these restrain rejoicing and forbid the slightest relaxation. It would be madness to suppose that Russia or the United States are going to win this war for us.

Invasion Season Near

"The invasion season is at hand. All armed forces have been warned to be at concert pitch on September 1 and to retain the utmost vigilance meanwhile. We have to reckon with a gambler's desperation. Yet we stand here still the champion. If we fall, all fall; and if we fall, all fall together. It is only by the superlative and prolonged effort of the whole British Empire that the great combination of about three-quarters of the human race against Naziism will come into vehement and dynamic life.

German Regiment Wiped Out

FROM PAGE ONE

and are trying to effect tactical successes within the general turmoil" says the "National Zeitung."

"This does not correspond with the expectation raised at the beginning of the war after the relatively easy capture of the Russian frontier areas."

With their communications stretching over hundreds of kilometres, continually threatened by systematic enemy guerrilla action, interrupted by a still active enemy air force, the Germans' problem is to maintain coherence between their advanced posts and bases," the newspaper continues.

"That means a great loss of time. Delay is of great advantage to Britain in putting the last touches to the island's defences and in carrying out air attacks against the German armament industry," it concludes.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Dasler Nachrichten" says that German experts are hoping that fighting on the eastern front, like the Somme and Aisne battle of the last war, will end with a sudden enemy collapse, and he adds, these experts admit that the comparison is limited because Soviet Russia, unlike France, still disposes of enormously great and intact reserves.

Russian Communiqué

MOSCOW, July 29 (Reuter).—The following communiqué was issued this morning by the Soviet Information Bureau: "During July 29 our troops were engaged in Novozhechev, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. There was particularly heavy fighting in the Smolensk direction where our units dislodged the enemy from his position with a succession of counter-attacks."

"The enemy suffered heavy losses. On the remaining sectors of the front, there were scouting activity and engagements of a local character."

"Our aircraft, in co-operation with the land forces, delivered blows at enemy units at various points."

"During July 27 and 28 our Air Force brought 74 German planes. Our losses were 51 planes."

"During an air raid on Moscow on the night of July 28, the Germans lost 10 planes, and not nine as previously reported."

BRITISH & FINNS MAY BE AT WAR

FROM PAGE ONE

statement in the House of Commons that relations could be broken off at any time.

On the strength of these conditions, Finland decided that the Finnish Legation in London should suspend its activities and would be grateful to know whether the British held the same views in relation to the Finnish Legation's activities in Helsinki.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPBUILDING

Sydney, July 29.

Using a pneumatic tool the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, to-day drove the first rivet into the keel of the first of the merchant ships to be laid down in Australia under the new shipbuilding programme.

"Before many months have gone," he said, "we shall find other keels laid throughout Australia—and the foundation established for a first class merchant shipbuilding effort."—Reuter.

Mr I. E. M. Morrison And Miss M. T. Neubauer

The wedding took place quietly yesterday of the Registry before Mr J. Reynolds, Registrar, of Mr Ian Ernest MacLeavy Morrison, head of the British Chinese Corporation in China, of Shanghai, and Miss Maria Theresa Neubauer, of Shanghai, daughter of Mr Mathias Neubauer, industrialist.

The bridegroom is the son of the late Dr George Ernest Morrison, doctor, explorer and distinguished Correspondent of The Times in Peking who was appointed political adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic on August 3, 1912.

The wedding ceremony was witnessed by Messrs C. G. M. Morrison (bridegroom's brother), and C. M. McDonald, the present Correspondent of The Times in China.

LATE NEWS

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY ONLY It's An Avalanche of Fun - - - With the World's Dizziest Dame - - - Who Turns Blunders Into Wonders!



TO-MORROW "THERE'S MAGIC IN MUSIC" ALLAN JONES - SUSANNA FOSTER.

STAR

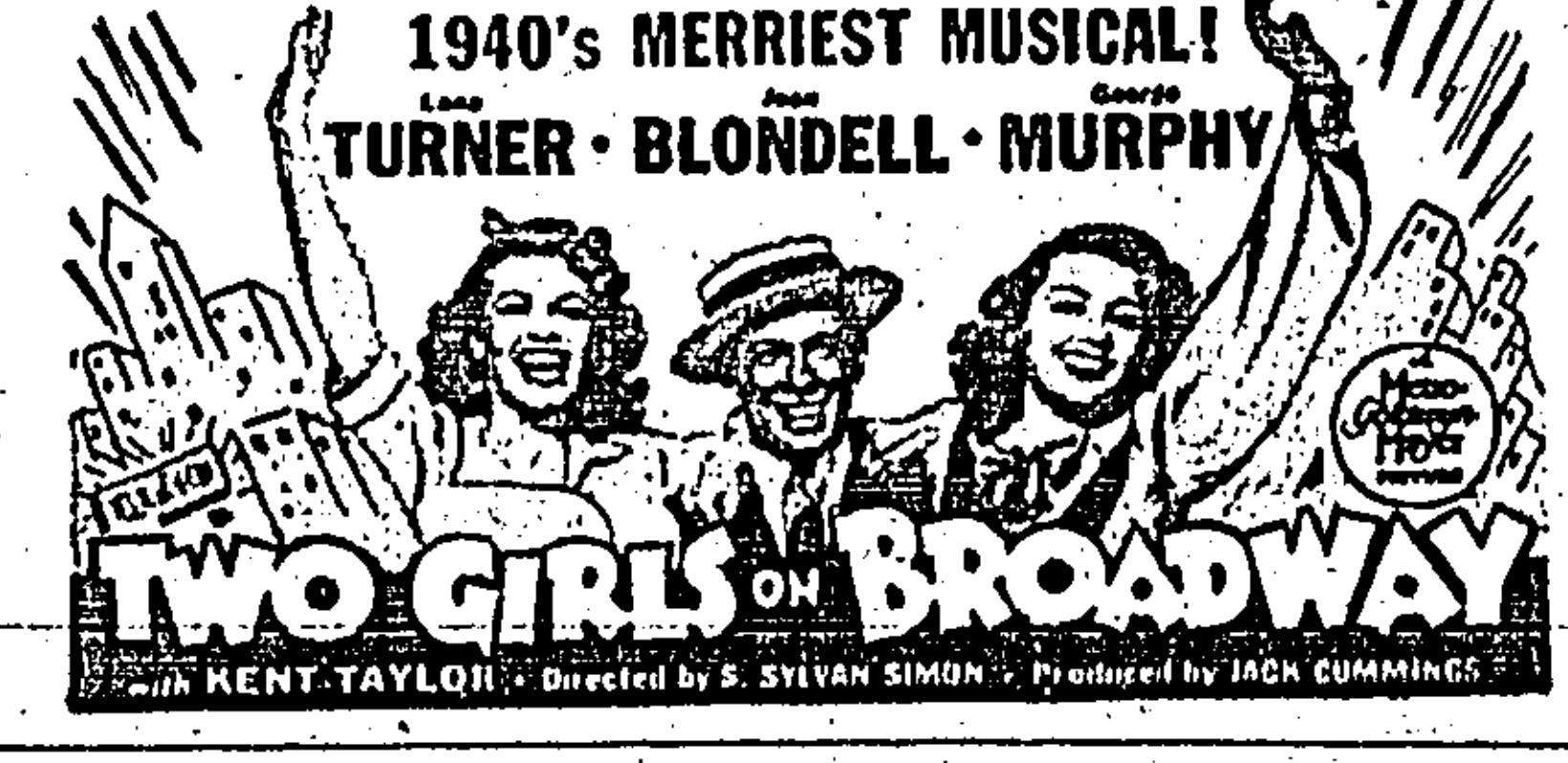
TO-DAY ONLY WILFRID LAWSON NOVA PILBEAM in "PASTOR HALL"

TO-MORROW KATHARINE HEPBURN in "ALICE ADAMS"

CATHAY

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW BRIGHT LIGHTS! BEAUTIFUL GIRLS! MUSIC!

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FRI. "NO, NO, NANETTE" Anna Noage Richard Carlson

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INFURIATED NAZIS MALIGN ROOSEVELT

Special to the "Telegraph"

BERLIN, July 29 (UP).—A new and sharp attack against the United States for its alleged attempt to carry out "the economic subjugation of South America" appeared in the late afternoon papers.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" front-paged a lengthy article distributed by the official news agency which describes the United States black lists, the Rockefeller organisation, loans to South America, etc., and concludes:

"It is clearly revealed that President Roosevelt is aiming at the complete economic subjugation of South America and the absolute economic sovereignty of the United States, with the political and cultural domination that goes along with it."

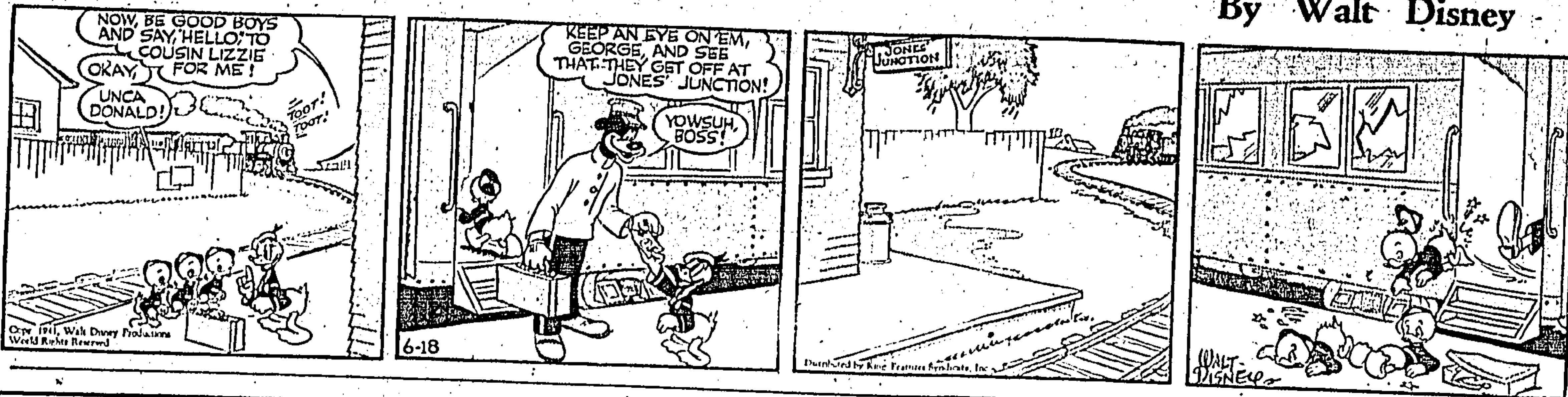
"South America is to be economically completely and unreservedly chained to the U.S. to make it possible."

The "Nachtausgabe" publishes a similar article on its front page with these headlines: "This is the Real Face of Politics in Washington. Blackmail Methods. Scandalous Interference With Sovereign Rights of Ibero-American States."

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).—Forty-six names have been removed from the United States black list of firms and agents in Latin America.

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DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

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If you wear sharkskin to the sea, then you are in the swim. It's the latest thing in bathing suits. ABOVE—Starlet Mary Howard dons a red-foliate-on-white suit of sharkskin, while Ann Morris uses the same colour scheme, only polka dots. CENTRE—For beach relaxation, Lana Turner chooses white gaberdine slacks, with sweater coat in brilliant red, white and blue. RIGHT—Small blue and white checked taffeta is used by Ann Rutherford for her yachting suit with eyelet lace ruffle trim on the bodice and step-in shorts.



No Soft Pedalling Of Sanctions By Britain

(By "Reuter's" Diplomatic Correspondent)

LONDON, July 29.—Reports current to the effect that the British and American measures taken in respect of Japanese assets are unlikely to be applied in an effective manner find no support in authoritative quarters in London.

It is perfectly true that the machinery of prohibition which has been created contains provisions whereby licences may be granted in respect of individual transactions.

Nevertheless, the immediate effect of the measures taken has been to put a stop to all trade and there are no valid grounds for assuming that there is any intention to grant licences on a large scale or in such a way as to render the measures ineffective.

While it is impossible to forecast the course of events or to form any estimate of the manner in which discretion to grant a licence will exercise in the future, it can at least be said with tolerable certainty that there appears to be no prospect whatever of any important relaxation of the machinery while it remains clear that an aggressive Japanese policy is maintained.

Large Canadian Navy Envisaged

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Discussions which may have far-reaching effects upon many aspects of the Battle of the Atlantic have been completed between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Canadian Naval Department, it is authoritatively learned today.

Canada plans to have a naval personnel totalling nearly 25,000, manning 250 vessels before the end of the year.

It is understood that there is complete agreement upon all points reached.

No Promises To Japan—Welles

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).—The Acting Secretary of State Mr. Sumner Welles, said at a press conference today that the United States had given no assurance to Japan that licences would be issued to permit continued trading.

Explaining that clearance would be given to Japanese ships leaving United States ports under present conditions, he said that individual licences would be required for every transaction involving Japanese cargoes. This also affected the purchase of food, fuel and any other goods required by Japanese ships in United States ports.

Asked whether Japan had been given an assurance that these licences would be issued, Mr. Welles emphatically declared that no such promise had been given.

Duke Of Kent Flies The Atlantic

OTTAWA, July 29 (UP).—The Duke of Kent arrived here today to study aircraft training in the Commonwealth. He is the first member of the Royal Family to fly the Atlantic.



Only a fragrance... but a fragrance that's got something. It makes you feel smart. It makes you look any. It's very chic. It's not very costly. And it's always fresh on your face, neck, hands.

SAVILLE'S Mischiefs APS COSMETIC SHOPPE opposite HONGKONG HOTEL

CONTRACT BRIDGE

How to Play AND How to Win

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

DEAR Mrs Culbertson: Our little group has taken up the new methods of the Culbertson System and, generally speaking, has found them very satisfactory. However, we do not always get good results with the new procedure in the matter of two-bids. This hand gave us a lot of trouble in our last session.

North-South vulnerable.

♠ A9
♥ AK885
♦ AK84
♣ 9

♠ QJ
♥ QJ98
♦ Q1063
♣ QJ107

♠ K4
♥ J72
♦ AK84
♣ 32

♠ N
♥ E
♦ S
♣ W

"Our bidding (I sat North) proceeded:

North East South West
3♥ Pass 2♠ Pass
4NT* Pass 5♠ Pass
5♣ Pass Pass Pass

*Culbertson 4-5 Notrump convention.

"We managed to stop short of a slam, but still had to take a loss on the deal. West opened the club king and continued with the ace, ruffing dummy. My partner cashed the spade ace, but then had to guess how to get back to his own hand. Unfortunately, he guessed wrong, cashing two hearts, then ruffing a third heart. West over-ruffed and East's spade queen was still good. Of course, if South had ruffed a diamond, he could then have dropped the two high trumps on one trick and fulfilled the contract, but this was just a guess.

"Some of us thought that under the old system, in which South would first have to answer with two notrump, the final contract would be safer. This bidding would be:

North East South West
2♥ Pass 2NT* Pass
3♥ Pass 3♠ Pass
4♥ Pass 4♠ Pass

"Will you please analyze this situation for us and compare the two methods of bidding?—R.D.L., New York."

It is quite true that under the old rule, which demanded a first response of two notrump on a hand such as South's, the final contract would properly be only four spades, easily makeable. It is equally true, however, that under the new system (which calls for a suit response if the suit is as good as K x x x x, or J x x x, or six cards or longer), North-South should also stop at four spades, with this bidding:

North East South West
2♥ Pass 2♠ Pass
3♠ Pass 3♠ Pass
4♠ Pass Pass Pass

The difference lies in the absence of a four notrump call by North. The latter should feel that a two heart opening, followed by a three diamond bid and then by a spade raise, adequately and fully describes his top-card strength and distribution, and guarantees a maximum of one club. If South cannot bid again over four spades, no slam is in prospect; hence there is no need for the high investigating measure of four notrump.

To-morrow's Hand

Rubber bridge.
Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

♠ Q109642
♥ A82
♦ 88
♣ 62

♠ K7
♥ J7
♦ AJ109
♣ 54

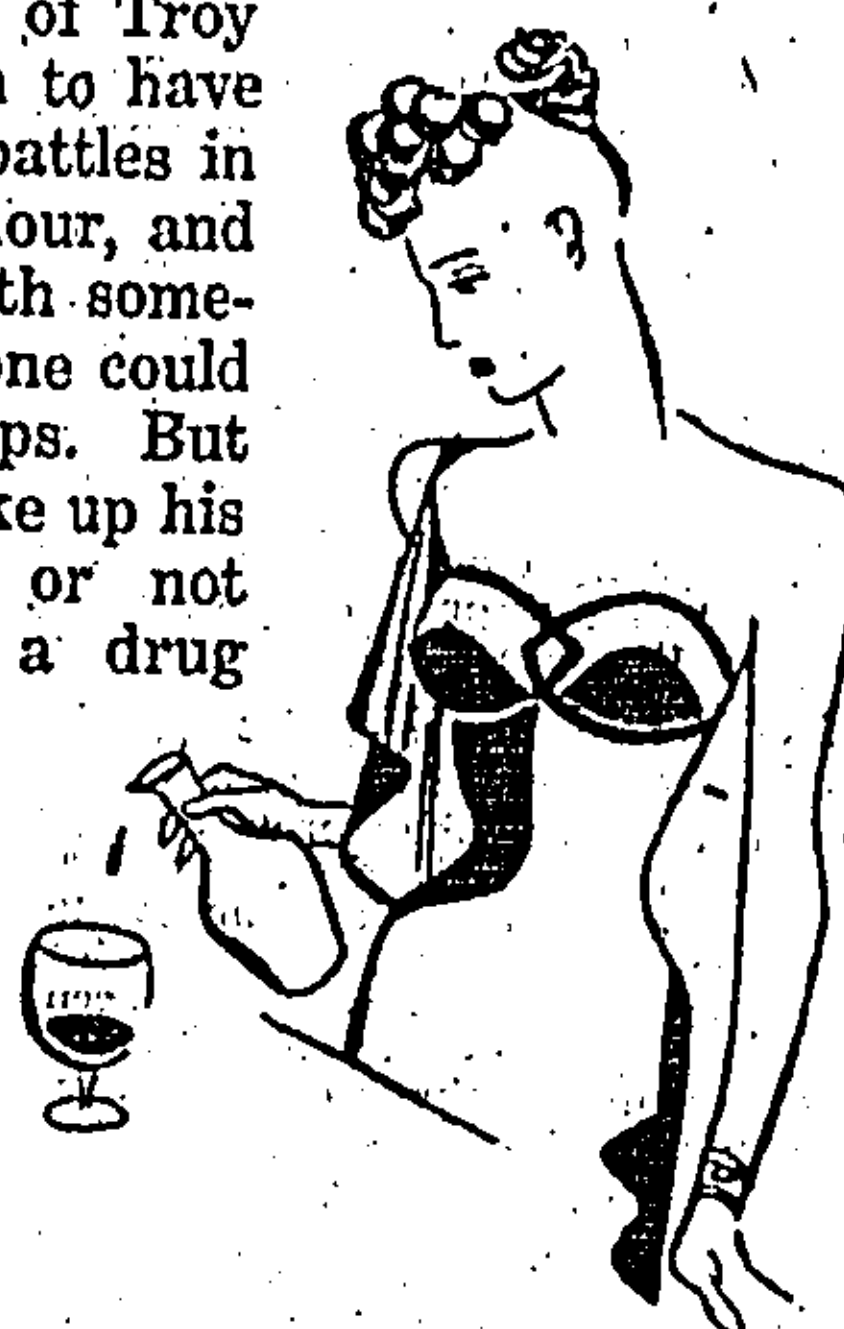
♠ N
♥ E
♦ S
♣ W

♠ J88
♥ 10993
♦ Q72
♣ K885

How should East-West defend against South's three notrump contract?

WHAT Was This Woman's SECRET?

WE know that Helen of Troy was beautiful enough to have one of the most famous battles in history fought in her honour, and we could certainly do with someone to-day whose face alone could launch us a thousand ships. But what no one can quite make up his mind about is whether or not the lovely Helen was also a drug addict.



HELEN OF TROY is the woman.

In this article, MARCUS HOLLYSTONE will help you to know her a little better

Here and there a fragment in her story seems to point to the fact that Helen definitely was.

For instance, in the Odyssey, Homer tells us that when Telemachus visited Menelaus (Helen's lawful husband) in Sparta, the remembrance of Ulysses and other warriors acted very depressingly on the assembly, so Menelaus ordered a banquet to be served and Helen herself prepared the guests a peculiar drink.

"And Helen, daughter of Zeus, poured into the wine a drug, Nephenthe, which gave forgetfulness of evil.

"Those who had drunk of this did not shed a tear the whole day long, even if their mother or father were dead, even if a brother or a beloved

son had been killed before their eyes by the enemy.

"And Helen, daughter of Zeus, possessed this wonder-

ful substance which Polydamna had given her, the wife of Thonis in Egypt—that fertile country which produced so many balms, some beneficial and some deadly."

MODERN science says there is only one substance in the world capable of acting in this way, and that is opium—the vehicle of morphia.

Its characteristic effect after habitual use is a state of complete indifference towards everything except oneself.

This description from Homer has enabled doctors and historians to make another guess; namely, that Greek warriors consumed Nephenthe before battle, in order to dull their sense of danger.

Only the "initiated"—the Heroes—made use of it. Surely, then, Helen had prepared this opiate at other times and other occasions for her confidants, from her store of Egyptian drugs.

AND while we are on the subject of drugs, don't make the mistake of thinking the Stone Age was as simple as it sounds.

Relics from the Stone Age—the epoch of the lake dwellers some 4,000 years ago—found in the Swiss Lakes, include not only poppy seeds but also capsules of the poppies.

On examination, these have proved not to be primitive wild poppies but the cultivated opium poppy itself.

So they knew a thing or two about Nephenthe even before the lovely Helen did!

Crossword Puzzle

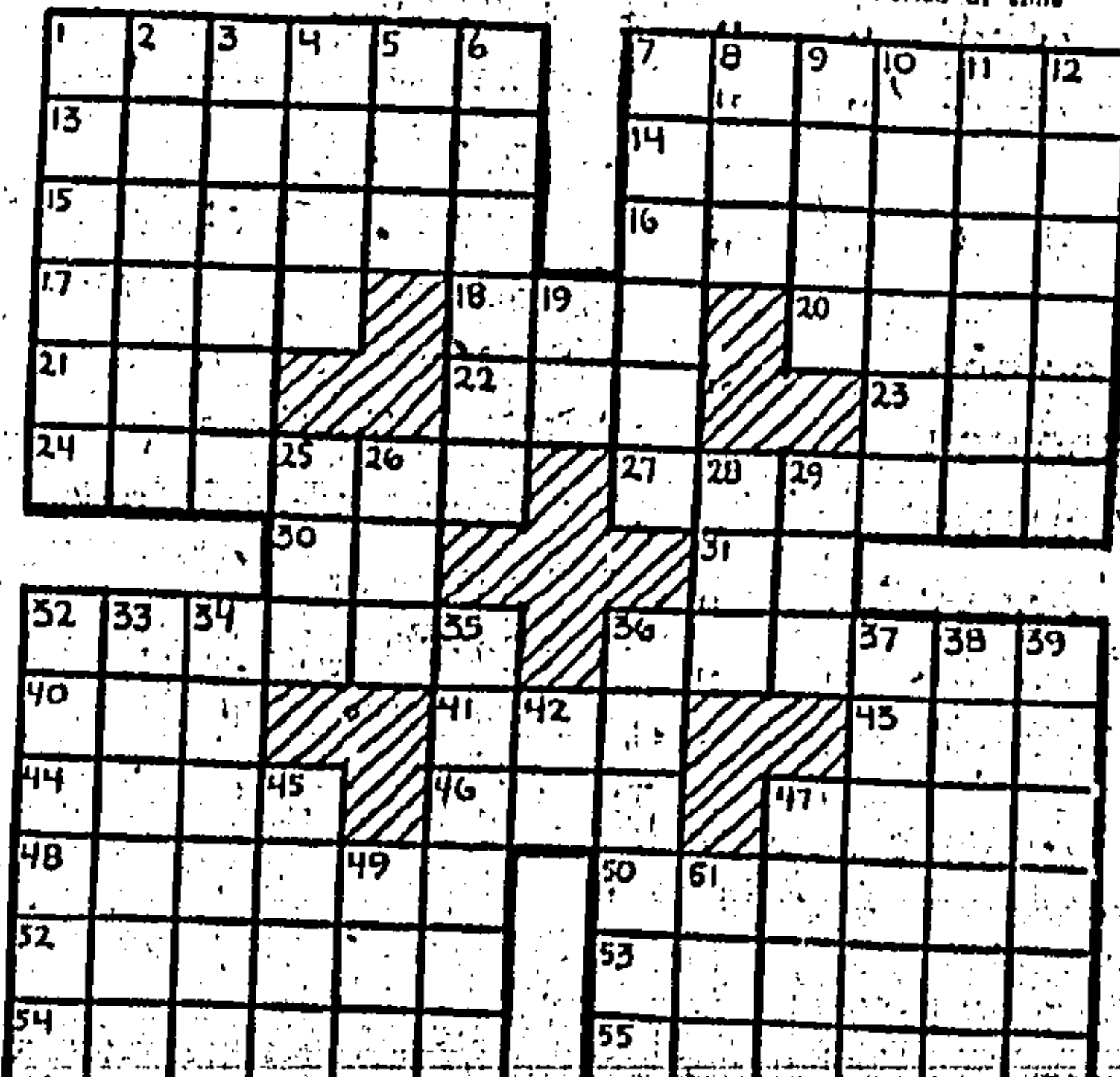
By LAIS MORRIS

ACROSS

- Measure of ability to hold electric charge.
- Comfort.
- Character in "Midsummer Night's Dream".
- Claire.
- Indian ornament.
- Disarray.
- Severe with difficulty.
- Constellation.
- Clara's name.
- Light car.
- Hawaiian food.
- Devour.
- Mountain nymph.
- Swimming device.
- History of a country.
- Frills.
- Tenies.
- French (French).
- Green letter.
- Houses in N. H.
- Negative n.
- Unpleasant.
- Blood coagulation.

DOWN

- Do without.
- Scene of battle of the day in 1812.
- Fail to follow suit.
- Archipelago.
- Permit to transact.
- Calmed down.
- Permitting to 100.
- Property.
- International language.
- Legal pseudonym.
- Blue hyperbole.
- Large tree.
- Switzerland.
- Violence of word of honor.
- On a smoothness.
- Legislative body.
- Chairman of the committee.
- After-songs.
- Little and despise.
- Toward.
- Swiss Red.
- Stunt.
- Period of time.



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100 " " 1 Large High Explosive Bomb	
250 " " 1 Bomb Rack	
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10,000 " " 1 Day's Upkeep of a Squadron of Fighters	
100,000 " " 1 Spitfire or Hurricane	
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1,000,000 " " 2 Coastal Motor Boats	
7,000,000 " " 1 Destroyer	
40,000,000 " " 1 10,000 Ton Cruiser	
160,000,000 " " 1 35,000 Ton Battleship	

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The
Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, July 30, 1941.
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THOUGHT FOR JAPAN

The significance of the freezing of Japanese credits by Britain and America and supporting action taken by the Dominions and the Dutch East Indies has not been lost on Tokyo whose utterances to date have been singular for the lack of fire and wrath which usually accompanies any unwelcome act by the restraining influences in the Far East. To save what little face she has Japan has been compelled to adopt a retaliatory action on similar lines but since we took the initiative and weighed the issues before doing so it can be presumed that the democracies considered the financial stake to be worth risking; or it may be that we realised the impossibility of realising our assets in Japanese territory or occupied territory under present conditions and decided to use them to some purpose at this opportune moment.

In actual fact the freezing is not tight and is not final. It merely slows down tremendously the flow of trade between the two blocs but it can at any time completely halt this flow and thus represents the full cocking of a pistol which was half cocked in self defence by America when she abrogated her long-standing commercial treaty with Japan just over a year ago.

Spending at the rate of £10,000,000 a day Britain has long since ceased to put a value on money as such and is bending all her immense resources to win the war regardless of cost. We are prepared to go to the limit in the Far East as well as in Europe because the same great ends are being fought for here as in the west.

No matter how much we yearned at times for a settlement of the China war and a resumption of friendship with Japan which would release our pent up forces for operations on the western fronts, we have been deterred by our principles as well as the stern and unyielding attitude of America from withdrawing our support from our brother sufferers in China. Though the material loss to ourselves has been great and may be greater we shall not regret it in the long run but nobody now can say with confidence that Japan's ambitions are not as insatiable in their sphere as Hitler's are in Europe.

It is not a question of Indo-China alone. That unhappy misconception of the French people has never borne itself in the courageous manner of the Czechs but it is really Czechoslovakia all over again—but this time without the Munich.

While both sides will operate the freezing of credits with tolerance to see how far the issues will be taken Japan must concern herself with amelioration instead of consolidation if the fast-binding problems of the

"How strong is the De Gaulle movement in Indo-China?" People have frequently asked me this since I returned from the French colony. The answer is that there is no De Gaulle movement in Indo-China. There is plenty of pro-De Gaulle and pro-British spirit, but it has never materialised in an organised movement.

I estimate conservatively that 60 percent of the colony's French population are pro-British or pro-De Gaulle, yet anti-British and anti-American articles are daily featured in the papers of Hanoi and Saigon.

At least 90 percent of the French are violently anti-Japanese and are in favour of resistance to Japan, yet the colony behaves like a serf of Nippon.

This puzzling situation can be explained by America's and England's refusals to sell planes and munitions to Indo-China and by the spiritless attitude of the Hanoi government. If Britain and America had sold Indo-China war supplies when the French first asked for them, there is little doubt that the colony would have joined De Gaulle.

When the Japanese first presented demands on Indo-China shortly after the fall of France, General Catroux was Governor of the colony. He was a De Gaulle and the whole colony was fervently hoping that he would declare Indo-China for the Free French.

Catroux, who was one of the most popular governors the colony has had for years, asked Britain and the United States for aid against the Japanese. He was refused. Without planes and ammunition from Manila and Singapore, Indo-China could not fight the Japanese, even if assisted by China. Catroux realised this and decided that the colony was lost. He went to North Africa where he became commander-in-chief of the Free French forces. The population of Indo-China grieved the day he left. He was the only possible man who could have led a De Gaulle movement in the colony. His departure meant that the democracies had refused to help the colony.

Pressure On Vichy

By asking the Germans to bring pressure on Vichy, the Japanese shortly afterwards made the Vichy Government give its consent to the stationing of Japanese troops and planes in northern Indo-China. The Hanoi government decided to obey Vichy—and thus actually agreed to obey Japanese orders which were submitted via Berlin and Vichy.

From the day Japanese troops and planes were allowed in the colony, Indo-China lost its independence. By strengthening their troops in northern Indo-China and by sending squadrons of planes roaring over the palace of Governor-General Jean Decoux, the Japanese could make the French accept almost any demands.

But while Indo-China received the Japanese blows with her hands down a pro-British and pro-De Gaulle spirit continued to prevail among the French of the colony, whose hearts were growing stronger day by day. For they knew that the Japanese are working hand-in-glove with the Germans in making Vichy accept Japan's frequent and ever more far-reaching demands on the helpless colony.

The Toast

On New Year's Eve I had dinner with eight French officers in a small town in northern Indo-China. When the clock struck twelve one of the officers stood up, lifted his glass, and said in a subdued voice: "Vive De Gaulle, Vive De Gaulle, Vive Grand Bretagne" they all answered in low voices.

The Hanoi government's conciliatory attitude toward the Japanese has disgusted the population, though many realise that without help from abroad resistance is hopeless. Though the majority of the French population would love to tear the arrogant little Japanese to pieces, the government continually submits to outrageous insults by the Nipponese.

In Haiphong I once saw a French woman being slapped half a dozen times in the face by three Japanese soldiers. Two French officers were watching while the Japanese slapped her. Though it was beyond doubt that the Japanese had provoked the quarrel with the lady, she was ordered by the French Government to apologise to the Japanese. At least two dozen Frenchmen have been severely wounded by the rough Japanese in Haiphong and Hanoi. Although the Japanese were in the wrong in almost every case, the brutal Frenchmen were ordered to apologise.

An American journalist, Melville Jacoby, had to leave the French colony because General Sumita, head of the Japanese mission, insisted that he was not so knotted that only the sword can undo them. If the period of waiting is spent in building up big forces in Indo-China they can have only one object: further aggression. We have shown that we will meet violence with violence and it is with general relief by all Britons and Americans in the Far East—those who will face the first terror unflinched—that their Mother Countries will this time not back down before threats.

A Neutral Looks at Indo-China

The following article, which appeared in a recent issue of the "China Weekly Review," was written by a foreign businessman, of neutral nationality, who lately returned to Shanghai after spending a year in French Indo-China. During his stay there, he travelled extensively and visited all parts of the country. His observations are those of an eye-witness.

of the Japanese mission, insisted that swimming toward the British ship, his presence in Indo-China offended however, they had misjudged the distance and were overtaken by a lifeboat from the French ship when they were only about a hundred strokes from the British freighter.

In both Haiphong and Hanoi, the Japanese are openly conducting anti-French propaganda among the natives. Over a barracks close to the Governor-General's palace in Hanoi flutters the banner of the rebels who in a Chinese junk. They had planned to make for Singapore, but had deserted from the French army during the Langson fighting. The French knew that the flag is there, they know that the leader of the all Tonkin rebels lives inside the barracks and from there conducts subversive propaganda, but they dare not arrest him, for outside the barracks stand two Japanese guards.

Early this year I saw a circular letter, issued by the mayor of Haiphong to all French citizens in the harbour town. The letter ordered the French to give in to the Japanese regardless of the circumstances.

Hundreds of young Frenchmen who are disgusted with the Hanoi government's submission to the Japanese have schemed to flee from the colony and join the British, but of the few dozens who carried their plans into action, the majority are to-day imprisoned in Saigon and Hanoi.

Knowing that a large percentage of the army would like to flee and join the British or De Gaulle, the Government has strengthened all frontier guards and every ship that leaves Indo-China is searched by the police before it is released.

Besides, the government refuses men of military age permission to leave the colony, except if they go directly to France. The few who are allowed to go to America or Australia must first sign a pledge China territorial waters when it was stopped by a British warship. The "Eridan" was allowed to proceed only after Catroux's nephew and his wife were on board the British craft.

Several months ago, four young Frenchmen were allowed to go to Australia made a courageous and spectacular attempt to flee from Indo-China a few weeks ago. They were on leave from the army in Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, when they got together and planned to flee. On a moonless night they stole the private motor-boat of the King of Cambodia. They stored the fast boat up with gasoline and set off for Singapore. When they had almost reached the sea, the boat was discovered and a speedboat manned by armed sailors overtook them just in Hanoi, the Japanese can force as they were leaving the mouth of Saigon to accept almost any demands they make. Similarly, the Japanese can afford to be as arrogant as they please in Saigon, although they have officers who were on their way from Marseilles to Saigon, decided to flee when their ship passed a British freighter. They jumped out into Saigon results in strong official Japanese shark-infested water and began nose protests, if any Japanese have

In March, four French soldiers left Cape Saint Jacques, outside Saigon, to make for Singapore, but had hardly left when a storm overtook them. It is believed that they were all drowned, as none of them knew anything about sailing boats.

In February, two young aviators stole an old bomber from the Hanoi airfield and set off for Burma. Flying over the dense jungle in northern Siam, they discovered that there was no more gasoline left and made a forced landing only thirty kilometers from the Burma border.

The plane crashed, but they were unhurt and were immediately interned by the Siamese. However, a few days later they were both flying in the Royal Air Force in North Africa.

About half a dozen Frenchmen managed to escape across the Indo-China-Burma border and it is estimated that at least four escaped on foreign ships.


Nephew Of Catroux

The nephew of Catroux, the former governor-general of Indo-China, who is now commander-in-chief of the Free French in Africa, was charged with making De Gaulle's speeches in public and sent to France for trial.

He left Saigon on the Messageries Maritime ship "Eridan" on April 1st, but hardly had the ship left Indo-China when it was stopped by a British warship. The "Eridan" was allowed to proceed only after Catroux's nephew and his wife were on board the British craft.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I'm getting an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree for my notable and constructive contribution to liberal thought and education for 1940—how much did you give the school?"

been involved. It does not matter whether the Japanese provoked the quarrel or whether only Frenchmen were hurt. The Japanese always protest and the French must always apologise. The Japanese do not refrain from protesting in the middle of the night, and the protests are dragged out into hours and days.

No wonder, therefore, that Saigon officials sigh helplessly or tear their hair with despair when they see fat Colonel Salto, Saigon head of the Japanese Mission, and his smooth Consul-General Minoda, accompanied by a row of officers, enter their offices. They know only too well that when the Japanese come they will be pestered with silly complaints and demands for apologies for many hours to come.

Only in one case did I see a Frenchman getting the better of a Japanese in Indo-China. A Japanese officer bent in the main street of Saigon to tie his shoelace. A Frenchman who passed by could not resist the temptation and gave the Japanese a violent kick which sent him sprawling in the dust. Before the Japanese got up the offender had disappeared. This has happened three times in Saigon and the Japanese now take great care to tie their shoelaces twice before going out.

Everyone in Saigon knows that the Japanese will never pay for the Colony's rice and rubber which they are now shipping to Japan in large quantities. But though Indo-China realises that she is being robbed and ill-treated, she cannot do anything about it, a violent kick which sent him sprawling in the dust. Before the Japanese got up the offender had disappeared. This has happened three times in Saigon and the Japanese now take great care to tie their shoelaces twice before going out.

Native Attitude

The large majority of the natives in Indo-China seem completely uninterested in what happens to their country. The northern natives have formed some anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist leagues, but they are so small that they are unimportant. Anyway, they are easily neutralised by the pro-Japanese clique which, however, will only operate as long as it receives money from the Japanese.

Though the Japanese conduct anti-French propaganda among the natives, they apparently do not want to kick the French out of Indo-China yet. Why should they? The French run the colony well for them and give the Japanese the rice and rubber which they want. Besides, Wang Ching-wei has already made it very difficult to buy an effective puppet government.

The Communist uprisings which broke out in southern Indo-China just after the Japanese entered have been quickly drowned in blood. At least 1,000 natives were killed in punitive expeditions which the Foreign Legion conducted against the native insurgents. Executions of arrested Communists are still going on at the rate of four a day.

It is quite likely that these uprisings were inspired by Moscow's agitators, who for years have been active among the natives of southern Indo-China. The attack was well organised, as the insurgents nearly seized the Saigon airport. They attacked police stations and seized arms according to best Communist tactics. Also, they cut telephone wires and blocked roads.

But the French struck quickly and hard. The few planes which the French possessed bombed whole villages out of existence and the Foreign Legion attacked the natives with tanks, armoured cars and artillery. The Foreign Legion troops who took part in this punitive expedition claim that they killed about 4,000 natives, but this number is probably exaggerated.

However, this Communist uprising must not be confused with a nationalist move. There might be such a move in southern Indo-China, but it is not staged. The educated natives were all educated in France and they are loyal to the French. The uneducated farmers do not care whom they were under. The native city dwellers do not love the French, but there is little doubt that they would rather remain under the French than be suppressed by the Japanese.

Apple Without Core And Seeds

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif.—Mrs. Ibbie Wilcox, who likes to experiment with trees and flowers, has discovered a coreless, seedless apple.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture says it is the first of its kind and is experimenting with blossoms seeking the secret of the fruit in which there is no waste.

The tree grew from a seed Mrs. Wilcox planted. It is 10 years old and always has borne coreless, seedless fruit, she said. The apple is red and exceptionally large, averaging more than a quarter pound.

Mrs. Wilcox sent specimens to the Agriculture Department last year. Horticulture experts wrote that they had seen coreless, seedless pears but never such a rarity in apples.

They were anxious to examine the blossoms. They had to wait until this spring's blossoms were available but received several choice ones a few days ago. Experiments are to be conducted at a Government station in Maryland.

Mrs. Wilcox describes herself as "simply a housewife whose hobby from childhood has been monkeying with trees and flowers." Last year Mrs. Wilcox said she preferred not to say what variety of seed she planted. She said further details must await results of the Government experiments.

Destructive Air Raids By R.A.F.

CAIRO, July 29 (Reuter).—To-night's R.A.F. Middle East communique states: "Highly successful attacks were carried out yesterday by R.A.F. aircraft on enemy aerodromes in the island of Sicily. Thirty-four enemy aircraft of various types were destroyed."

"Many others were damaged and a number of casualties were inflicted on aerodrome personnel during these operations which were carried out by our aircraft without loss to themselves."

"At Catania, four Macchi-200, six S-70 and one Junkers-52 were destroyed. Several Macchi fighters and trainer biplanes were also damaged."

"At Syracuse, seven Cant Z-501 (flying boats) were destroyed and a number of the same type were damaged."

"At Marsala, on the western extremity of the island, seven Cant Z-501 were destroyed and a number of others were damaged. At Borizzo landing ground near Trapani, nine S-70 were destroyed and about 25 of the landing ground staff were killed by the attack."

Schooner Sunk
"R.A.F. bombers attacked and loaded schooner in the Central Mediterranean yesterday and left it in a sinking condition."

"Heavy bombers again attacked Benghazi during the night of July 27-28. Bombs were dropped from a low altitude and caused fires and explosions on the mole."

"From all these operations our aircraft returned safely."

Cairo Air Alarm
CAIRO, July 29 (Reuter).—Air alarms were sounded in Cairo and most of the Delta provinces in the early hours of this morning, states an official communique.

Cairo's anti-aircraft defences were in action. Three bombs fell in one of the provinces and in the desert, but there were no casualties or damage.

Cost Of War In Planes To Reich

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—In all 7,195 enemy planes have been destroyed since the outbreak of war up to the end of June.

Of these 37 were lost at sea, 3,566 over Britain, 324 over Europe, 56 over Scandinavia (Norway), 957 over the Western Front (to Dunkirk), 327 were destroyed by the Royal Navy and 1,928 over the Middle East. These authentic R.A.F. figures do not include planes damaged.

Furious Soldiers Attack Strikers

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HAMILTON, Ont. July 29 (UP).—More than 200 anti-striking soldiers acting without orders, attacked the picket lines of the strike-bound National Steel Company. Military authorities have promised an immediate investigation.

The soldiers were stationed at a nearby Army Trade School and made the attack shortly after midnight.

EXPENSIVE EXPECTIONS

For spitting, two men were fined by Mr H. C. Macnamara at Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning. Yip Pak, 31, a weaver, was fined \$5 for spitting on a footpath outside No. 25 Un Chau Street, Shamshuipo. It was pointed out by Sgt Loughlin that notices against spitting were posted in every district.

Lo Man, 29, was similarly fined for a similar offence on a footpath at Pei Ho Street near Lualchok Road.

Lo who was not on bail was given the alternative of going to prison for five days.

Augmented Services

NEW YORK, July 29 (UP).—The Pan-American Airways to-day announced that it is opening a new service on August 10 between California and Hawaii to meet the increasing demands.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY BOMBED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CHUNGKING, July 29 (UP).

Two very large bombs hit the compound of the Soviet Embassy to-day, straddling the main building which was shaken loose of all plaster which formed a rubble stream, but the building is still intact.

The bombs half destroyed the adjacent smaller Soviet Embassy office building. The Embassy is one of the most prominent hill-top buildings in Chungking and had not been previously hit.

One bomb landed 100 yards from the British Ambassador's residence but no damage was done. A few bricks and debris from a nearby bomb landed in the British Embassy compound but there was little damage.

Nine-Hour Raid

All records for the length of an air raid on Chungking were broken to-day when the alarm lasted for nine hours and fifteen minutes until 4.15 p.m. to-day.

A total of 132 Japanese bombers and pursuit planes were sighted by the air defence outposts but only about half of these actually bombed the city, the remainder raiding Tachung, a salt and industrial town in central Szechwan, and Hsichuan, an industrial town on the Kiang River north of here.

Incendiary bombs caused four fires in Chungking. There were more than the usual number of casualties due to bombs dropping on the Chungking waterfront. The attacks were directed on two sections of the western suburbs.

Japanese Admit One Loss

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
SHANGHAI, July 29 (Dome).—A flat denial of the reports that Chungking planes shot down three Japanese naval aircraft in Monday's Chungking raid, was issued by the Japanese Naval spokesman here to-day.

The participating Japanese planes received a few hits but one of them was downed, the Naval spokesman declared. The spokesman added that the Chinese planes were the Soviet T-1 type machines.

STREET-SLEEPING PAIR IN STONE THROWING CASE

For stoning his kept woman, Tam Sang, 52, unemployed, was charged before Mr D. J. N. Anderson at Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning with assaulting Chan Ti, 35, kept woman, in Peking Road. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Complaint in evidence stated that she and Defendant were both street-sleepers in Peking Road. About 3 o'clock this morning, she was struck by a piece of stone thrown from Defendant's direction. She kept a watch patiently and an hour later she saw Defendant throwing a few pieces of stone at her.

One of the stones struck and injured her head. Complaintant cried and a passing constable took both parties to the Police Station.

Defendant was convicted but remanded 24 hours for enquiries. He denied that he had signed a bond only four days ago.

Failed To Report Address Change

An officer of the Immigration Department, Roxberto B. Maher, a Portuguese alien, was summoned before Mr H. C. Shelden, J.C., at Central Magistrate's court, for failing to report the change of his business address on January 1, and failing to report the change of his residential address to No. 418 Nathan Road, Kowloon, on June 1.

Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 on each summons.

Sgt Harris of the Special Branch prosecuted.

Decorations For Battle Of Matapan

Victory Over Italians

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Many officers and men of the Formidable, one of Britain's newest aircraft-carriers, and of the battleship Warspite, were awarded decorations to-night's "London Gazette" for their part in the great victory over the Italian fleet off Cape Matapan—the greatest naval victory of the war.

Commander C. G. Thompson becomes an additional Officer of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire.

H.M.S. Formidable
Awards to officers and men of the Formidable include the D.S.O. to Lieut-Commander W. H. G. Saunt and the D.S.C. to Lieut-Commander J. D. Stead.

Ten officers receive the D.S.C.; five Distinguished Service Medals are awarded and 38 officers and men are mentioned in dispatches.

Captain H. A. Rowley, of the Gloucester, and Commander G. Barnard of the Warspite receive the D.S.O. and Lieut-Commander A. S. Bolt of the Warspite receives a bar to the D.S.O.

Seven other Distinguished Service Crosses are awarded to officers of the Warspite, Barham, Valiant and Havock, and there are seven Distinguished Service Medals. Officers and men of these and other warships are among those mentioned in dispatches.

Want Drastic Action
The British and Chinese press are urging the most stringent application of Anglo-American retaliatory plans, guarding against any advantage being taken of any exceptions to the rule of severing trade relations with Japan.

The "Straits Times" contended that the democracies must cut off the trade relations with Japan just as completely as with Germany, while some informed circles said that the reports such as Washington's prompt clearance of Japanese ships and London's indications that the restrictions would be lightly applied, show that the two major loopholes which will enable Japan to laugh at the freezing orders because "it is unhappily true that in all countries there are vested interests tending to place profits before patriotism."

The defence chiefs apparently find nothing in the current situation warranting additional authoritative comment. The recent sparse issues of the official communique were confined solely to descriptions of local military and naval accommodation, comforts, amusements, etcetera, while apart from the freezing orders, the civil authorities have not issued any additional defence regulations.

Malaya Confident
The populace generally believes that Malaya will not be affected even though Japan persists in her expansion programme because any potential attacker would find a Malayan adventure most expensive on account of the formidable defences, particularly the air force; however, it was agreed everywhere that the defences can never be too strong and must be continuously strengthened not only in Malaya itself but also the outlying areas such as British Borneo and Sarawak. The British, furthermore, realise the value of maintaining the sovereignty of Thailand and the Dutch East Indies which constitute a strong front line defence in Malaya.

Additional defence measures were announced to-day in Sarawak's official "Gazette" including the declaration that Kuching and Miri are defence areas and also the formation of a special coast guard.

Defence Extensions
Meanwhile, the Malaya defence chiefs openly talk about the extension of defences from Burma to Borneo not only with air bases but also coastal batteries and strongly reinforced heavy calibre artillery. Up country reports indicate that powerful Imperial forces are spread out over the entire peninsula and have become hardened and experienced jungle warriors—a Highland regiment recently completed a 100-mile march largely through jungle country in eight days without casualties.

Malaya's formidable air power is fractionally demonstrated daily over Singapore by squadrons of high-speed fighters and heavy bombers zooming above the city. (A formation of 21 Brewster planes screamed at top speed over the business centre while this dispatch was being written.)

Special Vigilance
All forces in Singapore have been instructed to exercise special vigilance for parachute troops, for which reason all ranks have been issued rifles.

Meanwhile, the British navy's unsung role in the defence of Malaya is obvious from the steady arrival of vessels, including transports, from the United Kingdom, the crew and passengers of which said that naval escorts were available for every mile of the two-month voyage.

It is understood that the War Department and the Admiralty are gradually re-establishing regular troop arrangements, relieving personnel in the Far East military and naval stations.

A large section of the present Malayan garrison is composed of youthful veterans of Dunkirk, Benghazi, Greece and Crete, and also many airmen seasoned in the Battle of Britain, some of whom expressed surprise to the "United Press" at the strength of Malaya's defences which "will suit any sunny business here, the same as in England."

Japan To be Cautious
The consensus of informed opinion here is that Japan was assured beforehand that she would not meet opposition in Indo-China and also that Japan's greatest concern is to get out of the "China affair" for which reason it is considered unlikely that she will try to get into another and bigger war.

Informed quarters said that in the event of Japan endeavouring to "pro-

—Asked to what extent progress was made as between Britain and the United States in producing a black list of traders, Mr Hugh Dalton, Minister for Economic Warfare, said in the House of Commons to-day that the United States had issued a list of 1,834 persons in Latin America.

The majority of these also appeared in the British statutory list. Mr Dalton said that he was consulting the United States Government on co-ordination of the two lists.

House Cheers
Cheers greeted Mr Dalton when he added: "This new departure will be of the greatest value to us in waging economic warfare and I am sure the House will join with me in welcoming this striking act of American co-operation."

Mr Dalton replied in the affirmative when asked if consideration was now being given to the question of Japanese enemy trade.

Axis Threat
WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP).—Mr Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, in an informal statement at a press conference said that recent events had demonstrated that the Axis Powers were attempting to disturb the peace of the western hemisphere, and "to extend their disruptive control over the affairs of the American republics."

Mr Welles said that President Roosevelt's July 17 blacklist was "but a first step in blocking the efforts of those who have sinister designs on the Americas." He revealed the deletion of 43 firms from the blacklist and the addition of a dozen others to it.

Mr Welles' charge followed a conference with President Roosevelt to whom he reported on the international situation, particularly the Far East.

President Roosevelt also discussed the Far East with his "big four" Congressional lieutenants, Vice-President Wallace, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Speaker Rayburn of the House of Representatives, and Congressman John W. McCormack, of the House Ways & Means Committee.

THAILAND POLICY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BANGKOK, July 29 (UP).

A Government communique states that Thai's foreign policy is firstly, to maintain equal friendship with all nations.

Secondly, it is not receiving any military or economic pressure from any foreign Power.

Thirdly, it is not a bit worried by military aggression from any foreign Power.

Fourthly, to do all possible to preserve its own peace and not to participate in any dispute abroad.

Fifthly, it will trade with all nations.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd. & Freezing Order
Attention has been drawn to the fact that the firm referred to in the Japanese Government's freezing order is—Lane Crawford and Company of Kobe.

This concern was originally a branch of the old private company here in Hongkong which established branches in Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe during the period 1880 to 1900.

These branches were sold to other interests many years ago and have now no connection with Messrs Lane, Crawford, Ltd., of Hongkong.

Land-Air Coordination In American Army
WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).—The War Department has announced the creation of a new type of Army-Air Force organization, known as Air Support Command, which will provide air support for on July 1, 1940.

Singapore Reaction To Freezing Orders

Full Implementation Of Decision Urged

By Harold Guard

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
SINGAPORE, July 29 (UP).

Although the Far Eastern situation is again providing material for world-wide forecasts regarding Japan's next move southwards, there is virtually no change in the local outlook, except increased evidence of greater preparedness and a grimmer determination to hold the entire peninsula should an attack ever take place—which the large majority consider an improbability—plus the voicing of the urgency for a strong and still stronger retaliation against any additional Japanese move.

There are definitely no jitters in any section of the population—only some disappointment over indications that the Anglo-American chastisement may be applied with an over-kill hand.

Want Drastic Action
The British and Chinese press are urging the most stringent application of Anglo-American retaliatory plans, guarding against any advantage being taken of any exceptions to the rule of severing trade relations with Japan.

The "Straits Times" contended that the democracies must cut off the trade relations with Japan just as completely as with Germany, while some informed circles said that the reports such as Washington's prompt clearance of Japanese ships and London's indications that the restrictions would be lightly applied, show that the two major loopholes which will enable Japan to laugh at the freezing orders because "it is unhappily true that in all countries there are vested interests tending to place profits before patriotism."

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Dutch Will Sacrifice Oil Fields

Blown Up If Invaded

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).—"In case of emergency, oil wells and refineries in the Dutch East Indies would be effectively destroyed," was a statement made by Dr Loudon, the Dutch Minister, to-day.

He was addressing representatives of the press while waiting to confer with Mr Sumner Welles.

"All measures have been taken for some time and can be put into effect immediately to ensure complete destruction of the oil fields and refineries. There will be no hesitation in the destruction of the oil industry in the islands if we are forced to do so."

Dr Loudon conferred with Mr Welles on the developments in the Far East with particular reference to the dangers threatening the Dutch East Indies. He refused to comment on the general situation.

WARNING TO BOTTLERS

Watson's Bring Case

"I am instructed that the Company do not seriously press the case. Actually something like 10 bottles were found on the premises. But this particular case is being brought largely as a warning to other bottlers of various materials that they must not use our bottles."

So declared Mr W. A. Mackinlay to Mr H. C. Macnamara at Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning when he represented Messrs A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. in a summons against Shing Yick of No. 244-Yu Chau Street, Shamshuipo.

Defendant was summoned for having had in his possession for sale or for some purpose of trade or manufacture certain goods—acquired water bottles containing tomato sauce to which a false trade description had been applied.

False Description
Mr Mackinlay also stated that the bottles concerned belonged to A. S. Watson and they bore the Company's trade mark and they were being used for some other purpose. In this case, for holding tomato sauce. On authorities he contended that this constituted selling of goods to which a false trade mark had been applied.

The summons was admitted by the Defendant's representative and to him Mr Macnamara said: "Will you tell your principal that he is liable, if he does this sort of thing, to be fined \$1,000. In this case there is no reason to believe that he is doing this deliberately. You will have to pay a fine of \$25."

An order was made for the bottles to be returned to the Complainant.

LOST AND STOLEN

Mr R. D. Gillespie, of No. 12 South Bay Road, reports that about midnight on July 28, jewellery and silverware valued at \$1,049.50, were stolen from his residence.

Miss E. M. Soares, of No. 38 Stubbs Road, reports that about 4 a.m. yesterday, a wrist watch, valued at \$45, was stolen from the premises.

While working down Gough Street, Upper Levels, about 1.25 p.m. yesterday with a parcel of Chinese medicine valued at \$146 under his arm, Mak Yee, of No. 511 Queen's Road, Central, had the parcel snatched away by a Chinese who absconded before help could be called.

Mr C. Crofton, of the China Light and Power Company, has reported 10 baskets of coal were stolen from a Company's coal junk lying near the electric installation plant at Huk Yuen, Hunghom, yesterday. According to the report, a sampan came along side and the occupants took away the coal before they could be stopped.

PRICE CONTROL LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt to-morrow will ask Congress to agree to price control legislation, according to Congressional leaders after a conference with the President to-day.

Thailand, she is certain to encounter "serious trouble." The same is true of the Netherlands East Indies, a fact of which Japan is cognizant, and the chance is therefore slight that she will try to occupy either country so long as the democracies continue to keep the upper hand in Europe, a position that is greatly dependent upon American aid to Britain.

Security Enhanced
The security of Malaya is further enhanced by the American decision to fortify all U.S. Pacific possessions and also by the incorporation of the U. S. Army in the Far Eastern defence policy, which is seen here as increasing evidence that all American forces in the Pacific will be placed at the disposal of democratic defence in the event of the Far Eastern partner of the Axis deciding to emulate the European partners in military aggression.

The United States has openly avowed its intention of checking further Japanese expansion, and this contributes greatly to the sense of security among Malayan officials, this being apparently sufficiently strong enough to warrant the relaxation of the former restrictions on the entry of women and children, many of whom, it is understood, have been permitted to join their servicemen husbands and fathers from the United Kingdom and Australia.



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Full length, plain or striped designs . . . from \$12.50
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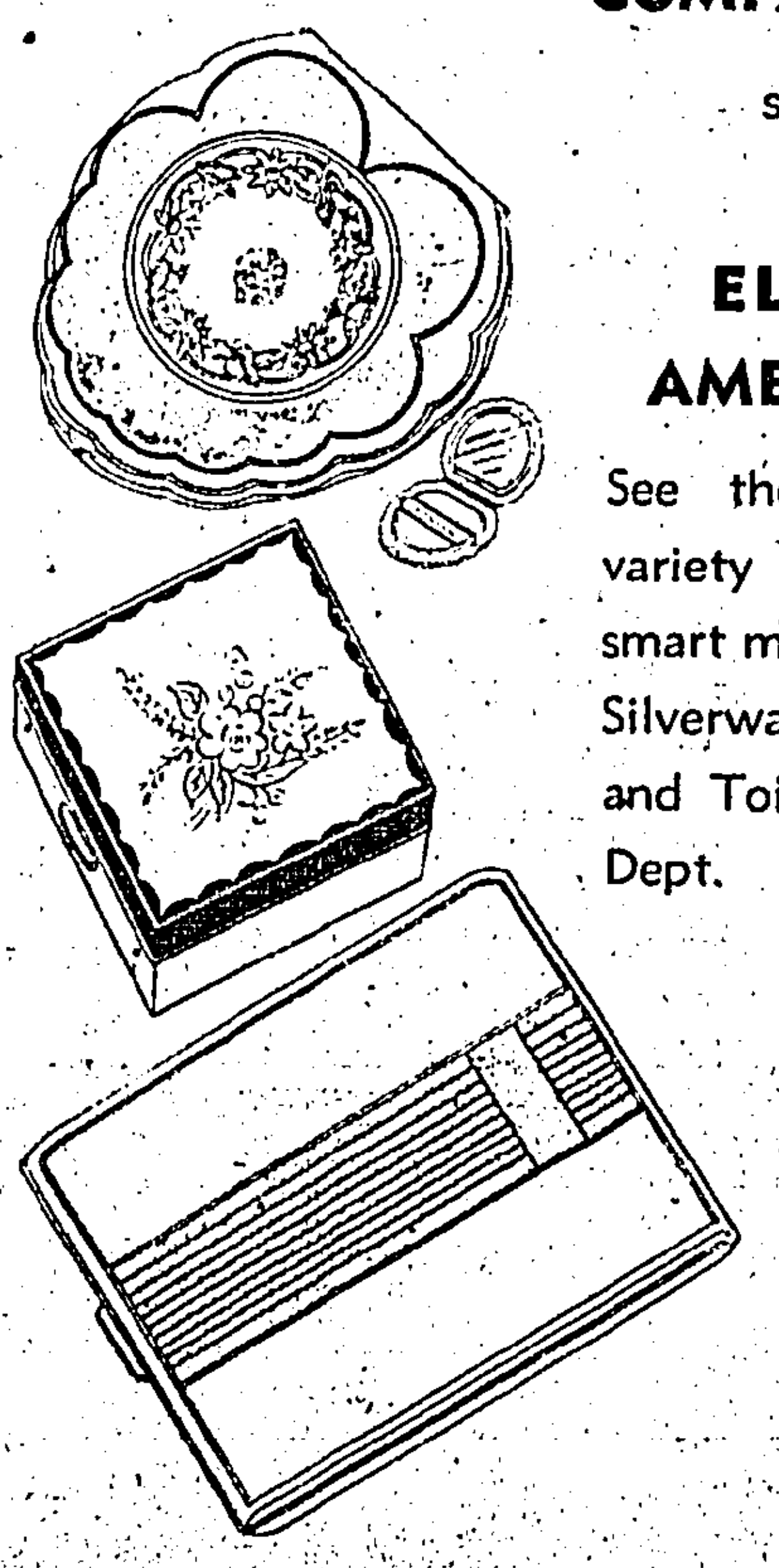
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- Steamship Rail & Air Tickets
- Drafts & Letters of Credit

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The WING ON Co. Ltd.

Japanese Aeroplane Crash Fatality

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HANKOW, July 29 (Domei).—Major-General. Hsiao, Chi-chang, chief of staff of the Nanking Government's Pacification Corps, died this evening at the Municipal Hospital here as the result of an aeroplane accident while attempting a landing at the Hankow airport. The crew members were also seriously injured.



HELP MAKE WORK FOR CHINA'S HOMELESS

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BOWL OF RICE CAMPAIGN

For Productive Relief of Refugees in China through Chinese Industrial Cooperatives

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HONGKONG HOTEL	ST. FRANCIS HOTEL
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Around The Courses Systematic Instruction For Caddies

Points Awards at Kowloon Weeding Out "Duds" And Regular Employment

(By "Birdie")

LIKE MOST other local labour in Hongkong, caddies are lowly paid, and it is, perhaps, looking a gift horse in the mouth to complain of services rendered. But there is no gainsaying that the function of a caddie has a great effect on the progress of one's game, and his ability to find or lose a ball makes or mars one's peace of mind.

There are, of course, several ways of losing a ball. A long hit into the rough or a gorgeous slice around the bend of a hill are two ways that invariably attach no blame to the caddie. Conditions of weather and the state of one's ball are two other factors that should be taken into consideration.

And then much depends on the player himself, for often a caddie will model his work on the mentality and attitude of his employer. Rough words or threats seldom gain good results.

Fundamental requirement, of course, is good eyesight, in co-operation with a knowledge of the game. I have known a caddie to think that his only work was to carry the clubs around and leave the finding of the ball to the player.

And of most invaluable assistance both to oneself and future players are words of advice—given in a decent manner. I can tell you that it is greatly appreciated by the caddies.

They all have to learn at sometime or other, and though a golfer may feel grieved that he should be the one to have a beginner inflicted on him, it might just as well have been someone else.

And if anyone feels that his caddie's job could have been better done, reprimand him if necessary, but do not fail to point out where the mistake was made.

THE Kowloon G.C. course is one that presents certain difficulties for a caddie. Plugged balls on the first fairway are the devil; the rifle butts on the third with their concrete fixtures can make the ball jump in any direction; the rocks which surround the short fourth do all sorts of strange things to a ball, and pushed or sliced shots on the blind sixth and seventh holes are two more big worries.

It should rightly be the job of the caddie-master to instruct his men in their duties. He should tell them how and where to stand to avoid trouble, and he should show them the methods of carrying bags and handing out clubs.

The system of reports has been inaugurated there, and extra points are given for incidental commendations like "good at replacing divots" or "good eyesight," etc. Points are taken off for derogatory remarks, and the whole is balanced monthly or weekly, I don't know which, and have bearing on bonuses.

It was suggested a little while ago by a Kowloon member that engagement of personal caddies for a monthly stipend might have better results. A phone message to the caddie-master would ensure that the caddie is at hand when one arrives at the Club.

There are pros and cons for the idea. In its favour is the benefit of having a caddie who would, in time, become familiar with one's play, and who, by the continued and gradual instruction by the same player, would develop into a good caddie. Arguments against would come from the non-regular players who would find it too expensive to maintain a personal caddie for the sake of one or two games a month. To these would fall what might be called the "dregs" of the outfit, for the better caddies would most certainly be taken up by the more regular.

And while it might result in the unequal distribution of labour, it might, on the other hand, be an incentive to other caddies to improve to the standard under which he could be assured of a regular income.

Guldahl's Open Championship Record

Best Of All Over Last Five Years

PORT WORTH, Texas.—Over the last five-year stretch, methodical Ralph Guldahl has put together a National Open championship scoring record that pales into insignificance the performances of any golfers before him.

Only the great Bob Jones and Gene Sarazen can boast of a better average finishing position and neither can approach the big Texan's scores.

Since 1931 Guldahl has won the open twice (in successive years), has set a new winning total, 281, and has finished no worse than eighth.

Record Loss
His all-time loss of 281 was made in 1937 when, despite the strain of those final holes under the knowledge that he must better Sam Snead's 283 to win, Guldahl turned on a blistering pace on the last nine holes.

Here are his scores for those years: 280-281-284-288-290. And here are his finishing positions: 8-1-1-7-5.

Jones' Record
With one exception Jones never finished worse than second for nine straight years. That time, in 1927, was 11th.

Here are Jones' finishing positions, including ties and disregarding results of playoffs, starting in 1922: 2-1-2-1-1-11-1-1-1.

Sarazen had one five-year stretch, from 1925 through 1929, when his average finishing position was better than Guldahl's best. Gene finished this way in those tournaments: 5-3-2-6-2.

Water-Polo

Scots "A" And Middlesex "A" Draw 2-2

PROVIDING a surprise on Saturday when they held Signals to a draw, Middlesex "A" were in turn surprised when Royal Scots "A" succeeded in sharing points in their water-polo league match in the Army pool yesterday, final score being 2-2.

A unique incident of the game was the permission granted by the referee to one of the Scots players (who had left the pool through exhaustion) to re-enter just before a free-throw was taken. Middlesex protested but were over-ruled, and in the succeeding few minutes Scots scored.

Scorers were Birdsey and Slater for the Scots, and Hunter and Bindon for Middlesex.

Other Games

Navy "C" easily beat 8th Constal Regiment 5-1, goals for the winners being netched by Wilson 2, Rice 2 and Gardiner. McNulty replied for the Battery.

Signals had little difficulty in beating Middlesex "B" 5-1. Scorers were Pitcher 3, McCann and Bedford for Signals, and Peacock for Middlesex.

Major Baseball

Tigers Humble N.Y. Yankees

NEW YORK, July 29 (UP).—Detroit Tigers to-day humbled the powerful New York Yankees 6-3 in the American Baseball League. Cleveland Indians trounced Washington Senators 5-1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	Newhouse, Rowe;	6	7	1
New York	Batters: Gaudin, Stancu;	3	8	0
Murphy,	Branch;			
Cleveland	Smith; Hensley;	5	12	1
Washington	Chase, Anderson, Carrasquel;	1	9	1
Early				

NATIONAL LEAGUE		R.	H.	E.
Boston	Barry, Hutchings, Lamm;	3	8	0
Pittsburgh	Montgomery;	5	12	2
Chicago	Sullivan, Klinger;	12	14	0
Philadelphia	Peck;	4	14	3
St. Louis	Hoerr, Nelson, Warren;	12	14	0
San Francisco	Lee, French; McCullough;			

Selecting V.R.C.-Y.M.C.A. Swimming Team

TRIALS to select the V.R.C.-Y.M.C.A. swimming team to meet the Combined Chinese in the grand charity gala next month were held at the V.R.C. pool yesterday, and though several events were swum off, it was decided, in the absence of several swimmers, to hold further trials later.

Outstanding feature of yesterday's events was the defeat of A. K. Runjahn by T. Lopes over the 50 yards back-stroke. Lopes clocked 32.4 secs, which was 1.4 seconds ahead of Runjahn, the Colony champion.

Times in the 50 yards free-style were encouraging. Two were under 27 seconds, these by G. Saunders and E. A. Roberts, while B. S. Wilson was clocked at 27 dead.

Results were:
100 yards—1. L. Rosa-Perela (62.2/3); 2. S. Grant (57.1/3).

Women's 50 yards—1. M. Noronha (37); 2. S. Grant (37.1/3).

50 yards—First heat—1. G. Saunders (26.2/3); 2. J. Fenton (26.3/3); Second heat—1. A. Roberts (26.3/3); 2. B. S. Wilson (27).

50 yards back-stroke—1. T. Lopes (32.2/3); 2. A. K. Runjahn (33.6/3).

Members' 50 yards back stroke hand-capped—1. A. G. Corvalho (35.4/3); 2. P. A. Rull (42); Second heat—1. J. C. Fenton (37); 2. P. A. Noronha (38).

Lawn Bowls Pairs

Big Victories In Matches At Happy Valley

PAIRS championship matches at Happy Valley yesterday resulted in overwhelming victories for D. A. Rozario and J. S. Landolt, and W. McLeod and W. S. Dall.

The former trounced J. S. Gelling and H. G. Wallington 36-7, while the latter accounted for A. Mansell and G. E. Stephens 30-12.

Kowloon Games

Closest game was that at the Kowloon Football Club where W. B. Harris and A. Soutar beat L. R. Sykes and J. C. Gill by two shots, 21-10.

At the Kowloon Cricket Club, B. Gasto and H. R. Pinna beat J. Hurst and C. E. Turpin 25-15.



R. K. ("Dick") Collings and T. B. ("Tommy") Low, winners of the First Summer Foursome at Happy Valley.

How To Play Baseball

6. The Shortstop

AS THE SHORTSTOP generally receives twice as many hit balls as any other infielder the position should be played by a fast moving player with excellent ability to field ground balls clean and to throw accurately and fast.

1. POSITION. Play as far away and back of base line as will permit him to field that territory. For left-handed hitters, play nearly up to the base line. Play up to or in front of the line when third base is occupied and the play is to home plate. A left-handed man would not be able to play the position well.

2. FIELDING THE POSITION. The shortstop should decide where he is going to throw the ball on every pitch if it comes to him. He should never be afraid to make errors or one handed stops on ground or fly balls, when they are out of reach of two hands. Always get squarely in front of a ground ball so if it takes a bad hop there is still a chance to catch it.

Watch the ball into the hands and do not be looking towards first, second, or third just because that is the place to which the play is to be made.

Advance fast on slow balls. The shortstop does not have to worry about short hits, but balls which come off the pitcher's glove and easy rollers he must get; it may be best sometimes to pick them up with the bare hand.

3. THROWING. The overhand throw is usually made to first, although on some wide bouncers it will be necessary to throw underhand or side-armed in order to prevent the delay in rising up. Throwing to second is often underhanded. On throwing home from a deep position, it is not a mistake to hop it into the catcher.

It is a good plan to toss or throw the ball on the inside of the second baseman on a double play to allow him to throw to first without the runner bothering him. Height to the throw gives the second baseman a better chance to make the play. Hold the ball when there is not a chance to throw a man out.

When the shortstop fumbles or drops the ball he should seldom then try for a double, nor should he throw if he has not a chance to get the runner at first.

4. COVERING SECOND BASE. The shortstop should cover second on all balls hit to the right side of the diamond, when the leftfielder makes the play into second, or when the ball has been hit over the rightfielder's head and the second baseman is out to relay the ball in.

He covers second on right field hits when a man is on first, ready to steal. He should cover according to the signal received from the pitcher; in case of a double steal, the shortstop will cover second if the signal was for him to do so.

5. TAGGING RUNNERS. In tagging a man, shortstop should wait on the bag and not advance down the line unless he is chasing a base runner. He should not tag the runner so hard that he is likely to fall.

Death Of Famous Jockey

Bernard Carslake—One Of England's Best Riders

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Bernard Carslake, one of the leading English jockeys for 40 years, died at his home near Salisbury to-day at the age of 55.

Born in Australia, Carslake was the last link with the great days of the Edwardian jockeys and was one of the most stylish riders in the history of racing.

On the outbreak of the war in 1914, Carslake, who had been twice champion jockey in Austria-Hungary, escaped from Austria disguised as a fireman on a railway engine and reached Rumania where he rode a number of winners in 1915.

Soon afterwards he went to Russia where he also became champion jockey. He escaped from there when the revolution broke out, and reached England after a series of thrilling adventures.

He has won most of the important races in England, but has never ridden a Derby winner.

ble the ball. Keep the ball between runner and the bag.

5. COVERING THIRD BASE. Cover third when that base is occupied and the third baseman is chasing a fly ball. Cover third on bunts and hit-and-run play when third baseman is fielding the ball.

7. BACKING UP THE BASES. Back up second when a single goes into right. Go into field and relay the ball in from left or centre field on long hits. Back up second when the throw is made to second baseman; back up third on throws which are made from the catcher.

Be ready to cut a ball off in front of third baseman on a play at third base from the outfield when such a throw is made. When a base runner is caught between second and third always run him back to second to tag him. It holds him on that base if he is safe. This holds true between first and second, run him back to first.

8. SUGGESTIONS. (1) Always be cool, alert and always know to what place the ball should be thrown if it comes. Take chances, do not be afraid of picking up plenty of dirt with the ball. Do not worry about errors. Do not fail to keep up the life of the club. Do not be afraid to bend the back and legs on ground balls.

(11) Very often the shortstop can run back of third base and handle a fly better than the latter player. He should be decisive in his run and shall call that he is to take the ball.

Jul. 28/51.

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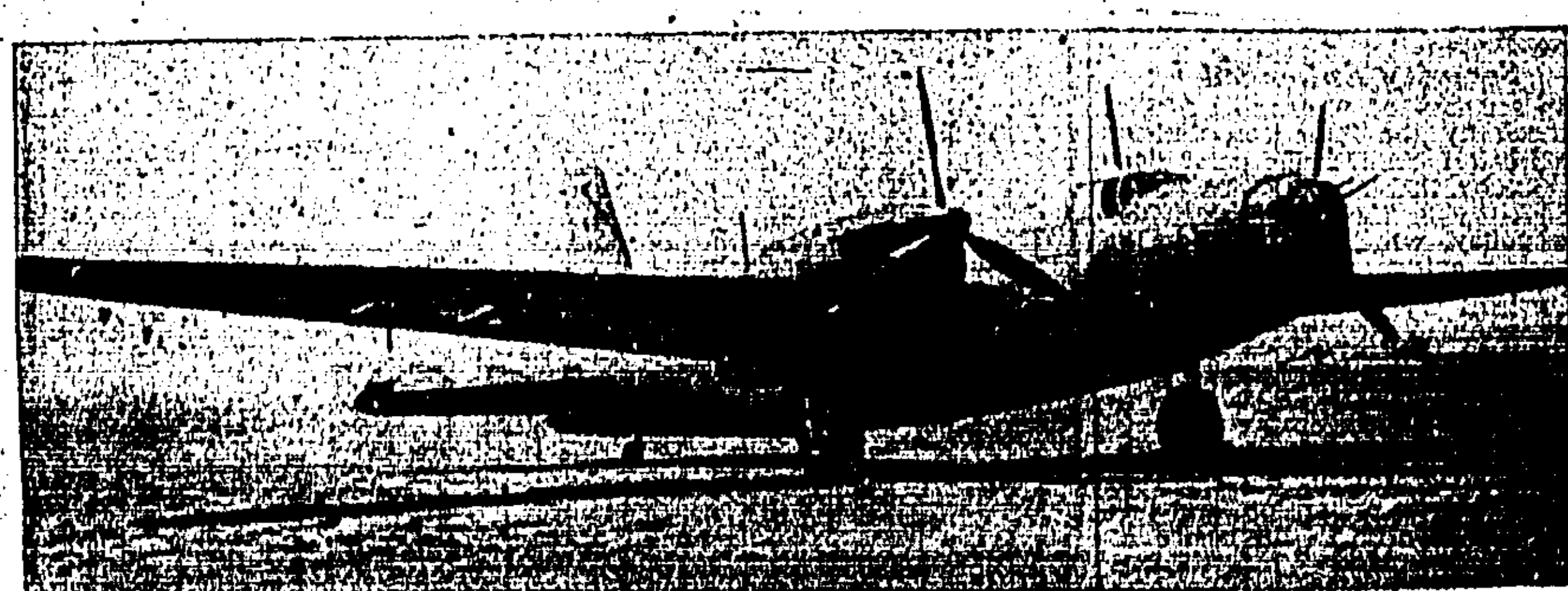
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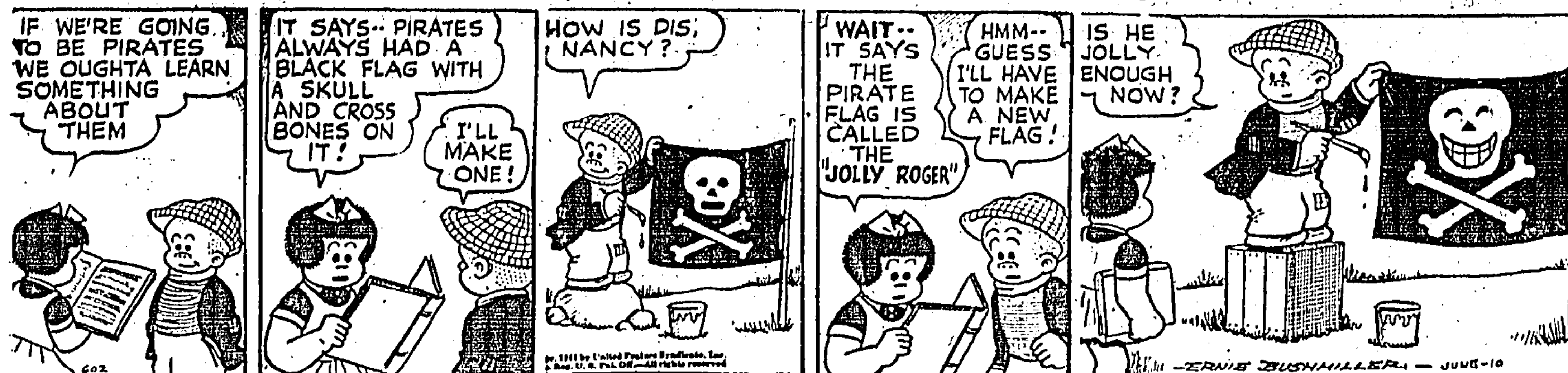


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NANCY



Franco-Japanese Pact Terms Now Published

TOKYO, July 29 (Reuter).—The Franco-Japanese Protocol providing for a joint defence of Indo-China recognises that a threat to Indo-China would endanger Japan and East Asia and renews earlier pledges to respect Indo-China sovereignty and to refrain from anti-Japanese involvements.

Both parties therupon agree, firstly, a mutual promise of military co-operation in the joint defence of Indo-China; secondly, special arrangements for such co-operation; and thirdly, these stipulations are valid only "so long as the situation which motivated their adoption exists."

Troops Move In
SAIGON, July 29 (Reuter).—Japanese troops of occupation have begun to install themselves at Camranh Bay.

Australian Reaction
SYDNEY, July 29 (Reuter).—Licences for Japanese ships to land at Australian ports have been withdrawn, according to shipping companies here.

No Oil From N.E.I.
BATAVIA, July 29 (Reuter).—Regarding Japanese reports of the abrogation of the 1940 petroleum agreement, it is authoritatively stated here that there is no such agreement. A certain agreement was concluded between oil companies which, however, since yesterday lost effect owing to the dollar-payment clause.

French Fears
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
ALGERS, July 29 (UP).—The "Dernieres Nouvelles" declares that by the new pact with Japan, France may one day see her honour and signature be drawn into a fight with America. The paper admits that the odds would be against Japan if a Far Eastern war developed, stressing that the Japanese could contrive with a great effort to build a maximum of 250 planes a month, while America has already reached a monthly production of 1,500.

Authorized Garrison
HANOI, July 29 (UP).—It is officially stated that 40,000 Japanese troops are authorised to be stationed in South Indo-China.

Additional Forces
TOKYO, July 30 (Reuter).—Additional Japanese Army and Navy forces were sent to Indo-China today, the Imperial General Headquarters announce.

EMPEROR BOWS TO EPIDEMIC

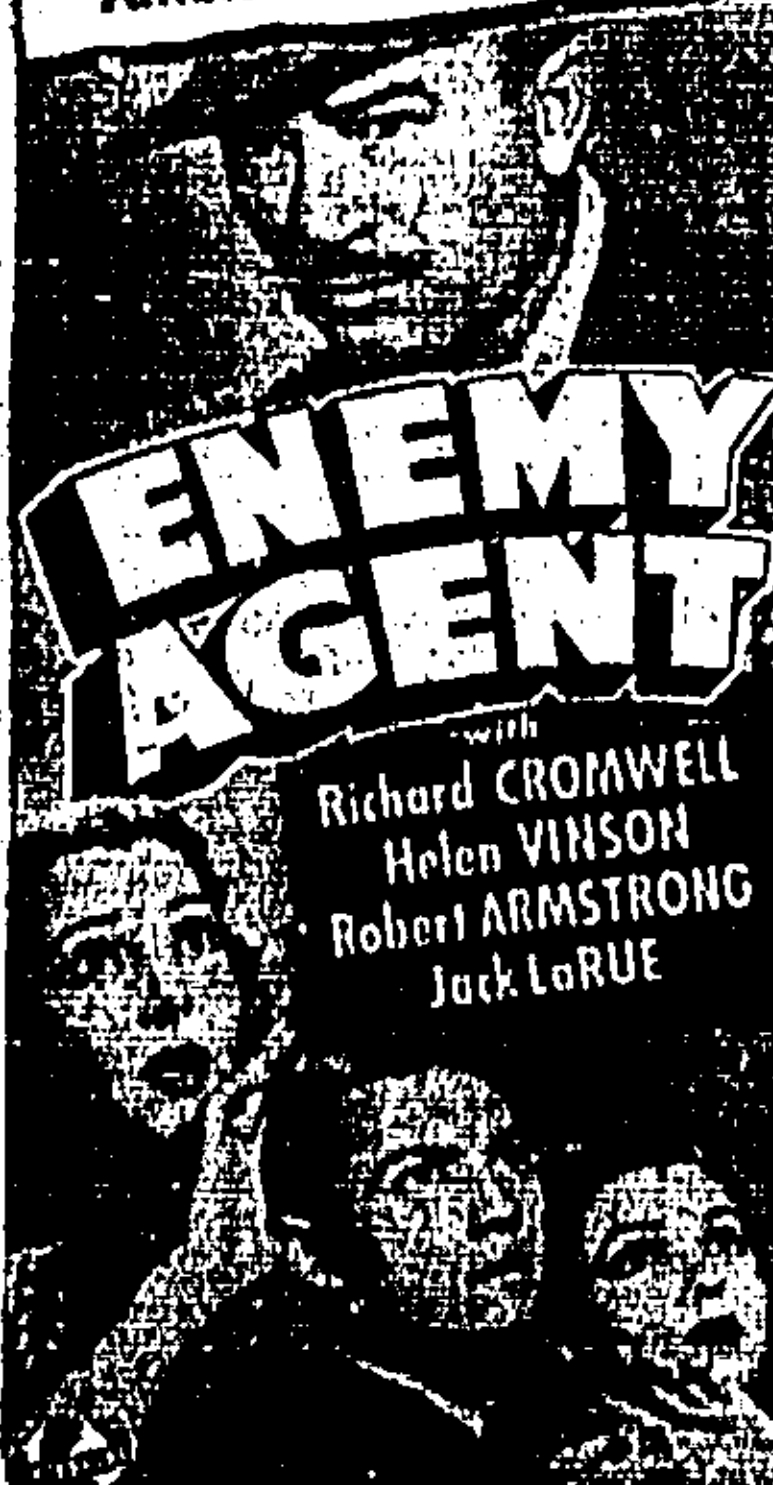
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
TOKYO, July 29 (Domel).—It is announced that the scheduled visit by the Emperor to the Military Staff College on July 31 to attend its graduation exercises, has been cancelled.

Previously, His Majesty was also expected to visit the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters on the way back from the Staff College.

It is understood that the Imperial trip has been cancelled in view of the occurrence of epidemic cases.

TO-DAY at the KING'S

G-MEN ON THE TRAIL OF AMERICA'S TRAITORS!



Chinese College Graduates

CHUNGKING, July 29 (Central News).—There is a total of 5,585 graduates from government and private colleges and universities in the current year, it is learned from the Ministry of Education.

Graduates of engineering top the list with 1,300. Graduates of social sciences rank second, numbering 1,263. Graduates of natural sciences number 690, of literature and arts 522, of agriculture 471, of commerce 466, of medicine 491 and of education 307. Graduates from normal colleges, numbering 75 are the fewest. Up till July 29 the Ministry of Education had assigned 1,977 graduates to various government organisations for service or practice. Most of them are graduates of engineering, including 116 of civil engineering, 129 of mechanical engineering, and 81 of electrical engineering. There are 162 graduates of agricultural arts, 155 graduates of metallurgy, 85 graduates of accounting, 33 graduates of sociology, 37 graduates of physical education and 33 graduates of economics.

Poles Will Help Ancient Foes Against Nazis

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Speaking after Mr Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, at a Foreign Press Luncheon to-day, the Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, said that, martyred Poland, where nobody could be found to support a policy of compromise with Germany, was wholeheartedly in the camp of the defenders of the freedom of the world.

General Sikorski continued: "The Polish nation firmly stands with Britain and the American democracies and now will not hesitate to come to an agreement of collaboration with Russia on honourable and just terms. We are acting in accordance with the interests of the Polish nation and are ready to assist everything which accelerates the victory which is certain."

Agreement Reached
LONDON, July 29 (UP).—In a speech before the Foreign Press Association luncheon here to-day, General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, announced that the Polish Government has reached an agreement with Russia "on honourable conditions."

Dorothy Thompson Sees U.K. At War

NEW YORK, July 29 (Reuter).—Dorothy Thompson, in the "New York Post" on July 28, wrote: "I have not seen a sullen face or heard an angry word since my arrival in England. From what depths do these people draw their inexhaustible reserve of nerve? There is no stridency. Nobody brags but everybody is proud in a secret way. That's it—these people have a secret. Loving England, they have utterly lost their fear. Don't try to break these people, Germans! You'll break your weapons and your hearts."

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 3/4
Demand London	1/2 3/4
T.T. Shanghai	460
T.T. Singapore	52 3/4
T.T. Japan	102 1/2 n.
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	24 1/2
T.T. Manila	45 1/2
T.T. Batavia	45 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	140 1/2 n.
T.T. Saigon	105 1/2 n.
T.T. France	103
T.T. Switzerland	103
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/4
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	25 1/4
30 d/s India	82 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4/2 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	1/16 1/4

Japanese Cotton Federation

Faces Embargo
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

OSAKA, July 29 (Domel).—In an extraordinary meeting held yesterday the Cotton Spinning Federation decided to shift the Japanese cotton industry from its present emphasis on export trade to domestic consumption in order to meet the economic measures taken against Japan.

A few of the Federation members even advocated total prohibition of exportation of cotton goods, claiming that if Japan utilizes the stocks on hand, increases the production of raw cotton in China and co-ordinates the production of different types of fibres, there is enough cotton available to supply the entire East Asia prosperity sphere including China, Thailand, and French Indo-China.

The Federation also decided to study the question of lowering the present high price of Chinese cotton. **Silk Trade**
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
TOKYO, July 29 (Domel).—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced to-day the addition of silk yarn and scrap silk fibre to the list of goods subject to the export licensing system.

Although the revised trade control regulations were enforced on July 7 this year, for the purpose of a general adjustment of exports, raw silk and scrap silk fibre have been exempted from the control scheme in consideration of the trade relations with the United States.

Mr Sitson Ma Returns

Chinese Orchestra
After a protracted tour of Free China covering Kuning, Kwei-yang and Chungking, where he organised the Chinese Philharmonic Orchestra at the request of Dr Sun Fo, Mr Sitson Ma, well-known Chinese violinist, has returned to Hongkong with his wife, says "Central News." He will remain here for one or two months, during which he expects to finish his symphony composition and to give a public performance. Mr Ma is planning to visit the South Seas in the middle of September to raise funds for China by giving performances. The Philharmonic Orchestra organised by him in Chungking has played five or six times, and has won wide acclaim.

Story Behind Stroke Crippling Indo-China

(By "Reuter's" Special Correspondent)

HANOI, July 29.—With the official announcement that 40,000 Japanese troops have begun landing in Southern Indo-China and that eight aerodromes are to be placed at Japan's disposal, it is now possible to give an account of recent events affecting the French colony.

Alleged Fears Of Turkey

ANKARA, July 29 (Reuter).

There are persistent rumours in diplomatic circles here that the Soviet Union will give Turkey a renewed assurance that Russia has no ambitions and aspirations regarding any position in Turkish territory.

The rumours add that the assurance will take the form of a personal letter from M. Stalin to President Inceci.

Any such development will do much to improve Soviet-Turkish relations, removing the misgivings and suspicions created by Hitler and Ribbentrop.

A further rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Turkey would tend to strengthen Turkey's strategic position, enabling her to give undivided attention to defending herself in the west.

Turkish and Soviet official sources, however, both deny any knowledge of such a move.

Nazi Intrigue In Argentine Uncovered

BUENOS AIRES, July 29 (Reuter).—The secret message discovered in a drawer of a powerful short wave transmitter belonging to a Nazi diplomat has been decoded by an expert called in by the Senate-Investigating Committee.

The message said: "To La Paz. If impossible to leave Lima you must obey strictly the orders you received at the meeting of ambassadors at Santiago." The message has been decoded by Argentine Army code experts.

It will be recalled that the German Minister at La Paz last week was asked to leave Bolivia for his part in a plot to overthrow the Government. Some months ago all German Ambassadors and Ministers in South America held a secret meeting at Santiago, which is believed to be in connection with a uniform policy throughout South America.

Chinese Student's Success

NEW YORK ("Central News" by Clipper).—Winner of the first award of U.S.\$1,000 in the American Magazine Youth Forum Art Contest is Fred Gong, an 18-year-old Chinese student at Lincoln High School in Portland, Oregon, it is announced here.

Fred Gong was chosen from 57,000 contestants throughout the United States.

The Chinese youth will draw a number of posters for the United China Relief campaign before returning to his home in Oregon.

Yugo-Slav Communists And Jews Executed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
BERLIN, July 29 (UP).—A Belgrade dispatch to the official news agency states that a "great number of Jews and Communists have been shot," charged with sabotage acts.

The first thing that emerges is that the agreement originated and was concluded in direct negotiations between Vichy and Tokyo, only the details of its applications being discussed in Hanoi.

Mr Osomatsu Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, and Admiral Darlan, are said to have held their crucial meeting on July 12, the agreement being signed at Vichy last Tuesday. Admiral Decoux, Vichy's Governor-General at Indo-China, saw General Sumita, head of the Japanese Military Mission to Indo-China, three times before an agreement was reached on the practical application, after which the Japanese moved fast while carefully guarded press announcements informed the Indo-China public of the trend of events. Major-General Sumita left Hanoi for Saigon by plane on Saturday, leaving only a skeleton staff representing the Japanese Mission behind him.

No Naval Concessions
There has been no mention of naval concessions under the agreement, but it is popularly supposed and not officially denied that the Japanese will be permitted to station a limited number of warships at Camranh Bay, Saigon and Cap Saint Jacques. Although Camranh is one of the finest natural harbours in the world, its port facilities are restricted.

Frequent references to "joint defence" of Indo-China and Japan and the anti-British campaign raging in the press and wireless here for the last few days seem to indicate where Indo-China stands although it is emphasised that no threat is directed to any country.

The centre of interest now moves to Saigon and the surrounding area where a new distribution of military forces involved in the "defence" of the colony is being worked out.

Boundary Commission
Simultaneously, the Boundary Commission, completing details of the recent cessation of territory by Indo-China to Thailand, will hold discussions at Saigon.

Herr Neuman, former German Consul in Indo-China, arrived at Saigon to-day to participate in the Boundary Commission's consultations.

It is emphasised at Hanoi that facilities being granted to Japan in Southern Indo-China are purely tactical as the terms of the economic agreement between Japan and Indo-China have been and are being faithfully observed.

CUBA CONSIDERS "FREEZING"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
HAVANA, July 29 (UP).—The official spokesman to-day stated that he knew nothing regarding the possible freezing of Japanese credits by the Cuban Government. However, the most reliable circles asserted that the Government is at present studying means whereby it could adopt measures similar to those which the United States applied except that they would be adapted to Cuba's requirements.

It is reliably reported that the Chinese population in Cuba is over 27,000.

Minister At Kabul

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—The appointment of Sir Francis Verner Wylie as Minister at Kabul when the present Minister, Lieut-Colonel Sir Kerr Fraser-Tytler, vacates the position, has been approved by the King and announced the Foreign Office.

Sir Francis was Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar from 1938 to 1940.

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Our Premier Promises To Win War

FROM PAGE ONE

was 75 per cent. and 75 per cent. of what?

Regular Rest Needed

I take the datum line of the three months after Dunkirk when our people worked to the utmost limit of their powers—men fell exhausted at their lathes and working men and women did not take off their clothes for a week at a time. And we were working at only 75 per cent. of that?

There are a few reasons why we cannot maintain indefinitely the intensive personal effort of a year ago. If we are to win this war and I feel solidly convinced that we shall, it will be largely by staying power. For that purpose there must be one day in seven of rest, not a general holiday, but a day when we are relaxed to that extent since Dunkirk. If we have not done so, we should have had a serious crash.

Effects of Rations

Next, allowance must be made for the very severe change in the diet of heavy manual workers which is far less stimulating than a year ago. Except for our fighting services, we have been driven back to a large extent from carnivorous to sativorous meals which are less satisfying to the dietician. Scientists who would like to make us all live on nuts, but it has produced a definite effect on the output of the heavy workers. We want meat in the mines and foundries and more cheese.

Food From America

Why should that gratify Lord Haw-Haw? Will Lord Haw-Haw also bear in mind the statement of Mr. Harry Hopkins, the other day of the intervention of the United States to see that our people get food and to keep the sea-lanes secure by which food can be brought? I know the great arrangements that have been made to send us food in variety and more interesting qualities (cheese), so I do not think I need be told that some help has been sent to us. If he never gets a more consolation than he gets from me (laughter), his luck will be as hard as his deserts.

Every effort is being made to supplement the food and I share the hope of the Ministers of Food and Agriculture that our diet in 1942 will be more stimulating and energy-giving than that of 1941.

Dilemma And Raids

Mr. Churchill also referred to dilemma. He proceeded: It is estimated that one-third more people are working on war industries than a year ago. Many of them are trainees and dilutes. It would not preserve the same level of output per pair of human hands than that achieved by skilled craftsmen a year or 18 months ago.

Then there are air raids by which the Germans expected to smash our resisting powers. There were extensive and ordinary blitzes.

Dispersion of Factories

Remedies and counter-measures, proposed and carried through when possible with such extreme vigour by the Supply Department with Beaverbrook as Minister of Aircraft Production in the van, took the form of dispersal.

This is a matter of life and death to the aircraft industry. A great British firm was dispersed into 45 sub-centres. I can give instances of dispersion to 20, 30 or 40 sub-centres. All this was achieved at the cost of production but it has placed us in a position, when we paid the cost, where we are immune from mortal damage to our aircraft production and in other branches of munitions from enemy air raids.

Work Families Moved

The work people may have to be moved from their homes. A plant may have to be shifted and domestic affairs have somehow to be adjusted often at great sacrifice or hardship. It is a marvel what has been done to overcome these grievous and novel difficulties (cheers).

Despite all this, the Ministry of Supply output in the last three months has been one-third greater than in the three months of the Dunkirk period.

Although our Army, Navy and Air Force are large, the Ministry have one-third more people working in factories and despite the dispersion and so on, each man is turning out in the whole each day as much as he did in that time of almost superhuman effort.

The Achievement

It may be said that one-third more workers and one-third more output is quits. But it has to be remembered that all factories have been expanded. We made in the last three months more than twice the field guns that we made in the Dunkirk period. Munitions are half as much again. The combined programme of merchant and naval shipbuilding now in active progress is bigger than in any period of the last war although work is now immeasurably more complex than then.

In aircraft it is foolish to calculate by numbers of machines because of the difference of time in man-hours needed to produce them. But the increase even above the first period of a year ago is substantial. The increase since this Government took office is enormous. I should be proud to tell the House, but I am going to do so because this enemy does not tell us their figures which we would like to have.

Progress Under Fire

You must be content with my assurance that progress and expansion on a great scale are continuous and are remorselessly spurred on. This has been accomplished under the fire of the enemy and under air assault which Hitler was led to believe would shatter our industry and reduce us to submission.

It has been done in spite of difficulties of dispersion. It has been done without sacrifice of quality and has gained both actually and rela-

MAINTENANCE OF KIT FAT WIFE

FROM PAGE ONE

Alleged to have failed to provide his "kit fat" wife with reasonable maintenance Tsang Yew-pan, of No. 7 Stafford Road, Kowloon, Tong, was summoned before Mr. D. J. N. Anderson at Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning.

Mr. J. M. D'Almada Remedios appeared for Complainant, while F. X. D'Almada represented Defendant. The summons is that Defendant, being legally liable to maintain the Complainant, Yeung Yet-chin, his "kit fat" wife, has been guilty of willful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her.

The summons was adjourned to August 12.

Defendant was ordered to pay Complainant \$10 per week until the time of hearing.

Now that air battles are developing again in scale and intensity, we can claim that our fighters are at least as much abused as the enemy as when we defeated him a year ago.

Greatest Harvest

In the next three months, taking in American reinforcements, we shall double it again and in the next six months after that we shall redouble it.

We have ploughed up land and by the grace of God we have been granted the greatest harvest in living memory, perhaps the greatest harvest ever known. We lost much equipment on the beaches of Dunkirk. Our food is rationed, our meat is reduced. We have been bombed and shelled. But even in this seventh quarter of the war our total output of warlike stores has been nearly twice as great as our output in the corresponding seventh quarter of the last war, and has equalled our output in the 14th or culminating peak quarter of the last war.

Labour's Support

When our new factories become available, and when the Minister of Labour has completed his task of collecting workers from the unessential industries we must produce more, but to reach the level in two years which was only reached in the fourth year of the last war is an achievement which deserves something better than flouts and jeers (cheers). We are told how badly labour is behaving from a number of people who never did a day's work in their lives (laughter and cheers). We had many devastating stoppages and strikes in the last war. In the last two years of it more than 12 million days were lost through labour disputes. During the whole of this war—23 months—we have lost less than two million days.

I am anxious to have the latest intelligence. I received information a few minutes before I began to speak that there was no stoppage of work of any kind arising from trade disputes in any part of Great Britain.

Cause For Optimism

When I look on the whole tumultuous scene of this ever-widening war, I think it is my duty to give serious warning to the House and the country to be on guard equally against pessimism and against optimism.

There are, no doubt, temptations to optimism. It is a fact that mighty Russia, so thoroughly and treacherously assaulted, has struck back with magnificent strength and courage and has brought prodigious and well-deserved slaughter on the Nazi armies.

United States, the greatest single Power, is giving us aid on a gigantic scale and is advancing in rising wrath to the very verge of war.

It is a fact that German air superiority is broken and air attacks on this country for the time being have almost ceased.

It is a fact that the Battle of the Atlantic, although far from won, is, partly from American intervention, moving progressively in our favour.

Worst Not Over

It is a fact that the Nile Valley is so much safer than two or three months ago.

It is a fact that the enemy has lost his pretence of invincibility and that he has sunk even deeper in moral and intellectual degradation and bankruptcy; that almost all his conquests have proved burdens and worse.

All this massive towering of facts on which we are entitled to dwell must not lead us for a moment to suppose that the war is over. The vast destructive munitions they have made or captured, the skill and ruthlessness of their centralised war direction, the prostrate conditions of so many peoples under their yoke, the resources of so many lands which will be made, to some extent, available to them—all these restrain rejoicing and forbid the slightest relaxation. It would be madness to suppose that Russia or the United States are going to win this war for us.

Invasion Season Near

"The invasion season is at hand. All armed forces have been warned to be at concert pitch on September 1 and to remain at the utmost vigilance. We have the record with the gambler's desperation. Yet we stand here still the champion. If we fall, all fall; if we fall, all fall together. It is only by the superb, intense and prolonged effort of the whole British Empire that the great combination of about three-quarters of the human race against Nazism will come into vehement and dynamic life.

For more than a year we have been all alone; all alone we have had to guard the treasures of mankind. Although there may be profound and encouraging changes in the situation, our own final and commanding responsibility remains undiminished, and we shall only discharge them by continuing to pour out in the common cause the utmost endeavours of our strength and virtue, and if need be, to proffer the last drop of our heart's blood—(Loud Cheers).

BRITISH & FINNS MAY BE AT WAR

FROM PAGE ONE

statement in the House of Commons that relations could be broken off at any time.

On the strength of these conditions, Finland decided that the Finnish Legation in London should suspend its activities and would be grateful to know whether the British held the same views in relation to the British Legation's activities in Helsinki.

Only One Finn in H.K.

Mr. B. Herschfeld, Acting Consul for Finland in Hongkong, has not received any official communication from Helsinki or from the British authorities regarding the severance of diplomatic relations between Britain and Finland.

Finnish interests in the Colony, said Mr. Herschfeld, were practically nil. As far as he was aware, there were two Finnish nationals in Hongkong, but one of these had already become a naturalised British citizen. He knew of no Finnish property in the Colony.

Scouts' Work In Wartime

Lord Somers, the Chief Scout, has expressed great confidence in the future of the Movement. A brief summary of the work of Boy Scouts in the war has shown that they were doing at least 178 different kinds of jobs.

During the bad raid on April 15, two Scouts fire watching from 0 to 12, which they reported to be "a comparatively quiet period" returned at 2 o'clock and for hours were extinguishing incendiary bombs. At 6.30 they went home for breakfast before setting off for their work.

Scout Scouts who were signallers have been employed on war work since the beginning of the war and 400 of them are engaged on convoy work. The Admiralty appreciates the work of these boys so much that they are asked to join the Navy at the age of 18.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday is:

Buyers
H.K. Govt 4% Loan 97.50
H.K. Govt 3½% Loan (1934) 94.25
H.K. Govt 3½% Loan (1940) 94.25
Bank of East Asia \$75
Canton Ins. \$225
Chinese Estates \$101
Macao Electric \$18
H.K. Fire Ins. \$185

Sellers
Electricity "O" X. Rts \$22.25
Electricity Rts \$11.10

Sales
Docks \$15.70
Providents \$5.00/65
Trams \$16.00
Lights "O" \$5.00/80
Lights "X" \$1.30
Electricity "N" \$21
Electricity Rts. \$11
Macao Electric \$18.30

Million Suffer From Alcoholism In U.S.

At least 1,000,000 people in the United States are suffering from alcoholism, the president of the American College of Neuro-Psychiatrists, Dr. Thomas Meyers, said in New York.

"This group is increasing at the rate of 60,000 a year," Dr. Meyers added.

"Alcoholism costs America \$50,000,000,000 a year."

"It is the greatest health problem next to social disease, and the greatest economic problem next to unemployment," he added.

LATE NEWS

Tokyo Concerned By Epidemic Menace

TOKYO, July 30 (Domei).—The spread of cholera in South China and the outbreak of a number of cases of the epidemic disease in Shanghai since June 30 as well as the rise of contagious diseases here since the advent of the hot weather has caused the Metropolitan Police Board to issue a warning to all quarters.

The Police are enforcing stringent inspection of all visitors from China and increased the staff of the anti-epidemic department at Yokohama. In Tokyo, 164 cases of contagious diseases were listed on the Police records yesterday of which dysentery numbered 134.

Heavy Movement Of Troops In North

SHANGHAI, July 30 (Reuter).—Very heavy troop movements north from Tientsin are reported by private foreign sources.

It is stated that over 50,000 Chinese labourers have so far been conscripted by the Japanese military for defence work on the Siberian border.

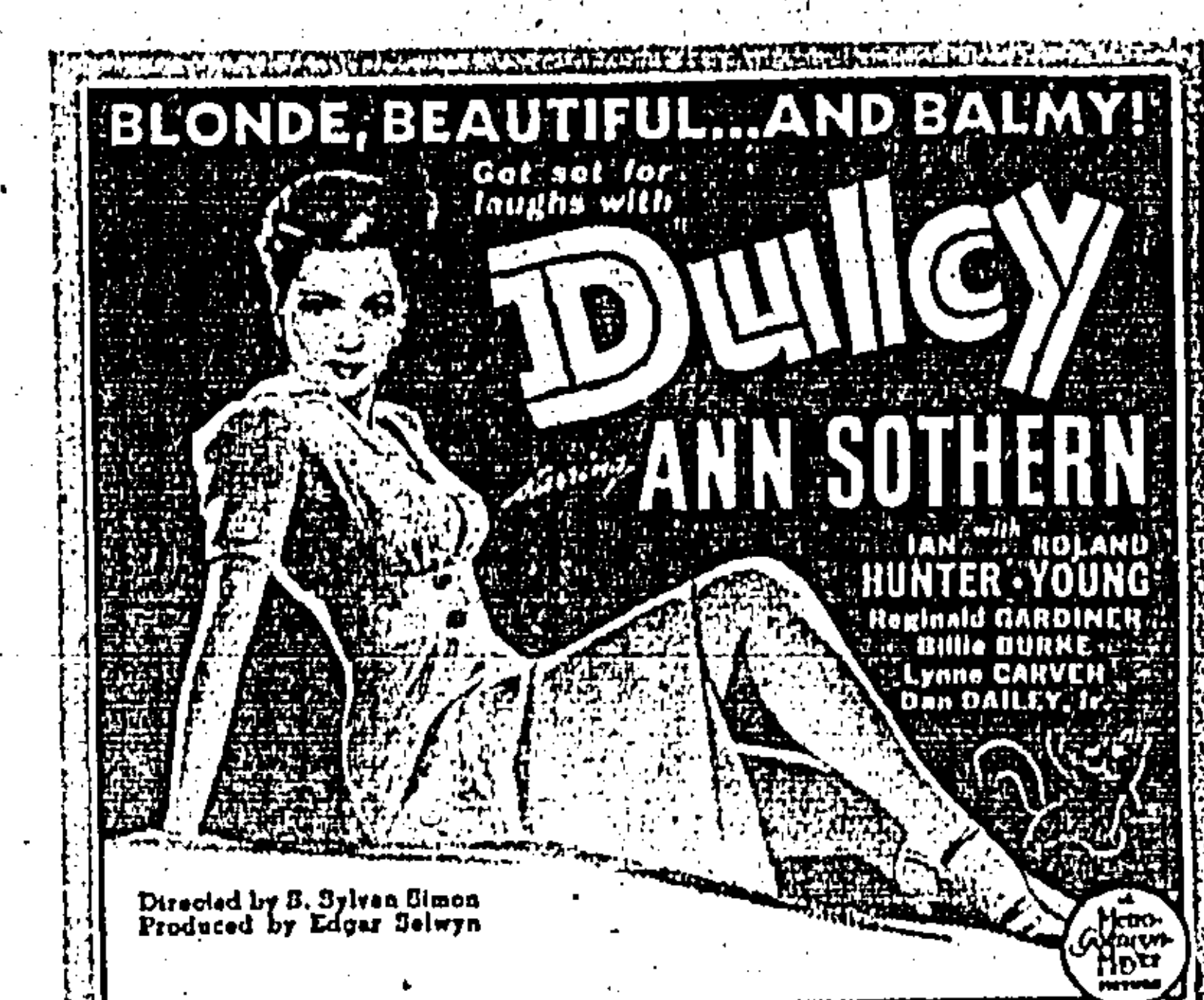
Vichy May Recognise Nanking Regime

NANKING, July 30 (Domei).—Observers believe that France will formally recognise the National Government of China at Nanking following the conclusion of the Japanese-French pact for the joint defence of French Indo-China.

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INFURIATED NAZIS MALIGN ROOSEVELT

Special to the "Telegraph"

BERLIN, July 29 (UP).—A new and sharp attack against the United States for its alleged attempts to carry out "the economic subjugation of South America" appeared in the late afternoon papers.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" front-page a lengthy article distributed by the official news agency which describes the United States black lists, the Rockefeller organisation, loans to South America, etc. and concludes:

"It is clearly revealed that President Roosevelt is aiming at the complete economic subjugation of South America and the absolute economic sovereignty of the United States, with the political and cultural domination that goes along with it."

"South America is to be economically completely and unreservedly chained to the U.S. to make it possible."

The "Neuchâtel" publishes a similar article on its front page with these headlines: "This is the Real Face of Politics in Washington. Blackmail Methods. Scandalous Interference With Sovereign Rights of Ibero-American States."

Object of Black List
WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).—Forty-six names have been removed from the United States black list of firms and agents in Latin America.

He believed that then Germany's defeat would be more rapid than most people expected, assuming that the Russians stopped the Nazi drive.

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